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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

HE FRONT PAGE

Putting Off he Decision

T IS assumed by our Ottawa correspondent, and by most well-informed people, that Mr. ing will not have an order-in-council passed r sending the draftees to the war, and that o vote of confidence will therefore have to e asked for at the coming session, in accord-nce with the Government's pledge of two ears ago, for the taking of that step. It is bvious, however, that a demand for that step ill be made by members of other parties, that will be supported by Col. Ralston and other issident Liberals, and that it will probably e voted down. It is also assumed that in e course of these proceedings a sufficient ex-use will be provided for the Prime Minister advise a dissolution of Parliament; and nce there is certainly nobody else in the pre-nt Parliament who is likely to have the ightest chance of being able to maintain a overnment in it the dissolution is not likely be refused, apart altogether from constitu-onal uncertainties about the right of refusal. This will presumably result in an election January, and if the war is still in a danger-us state at that time the prospects of Mr. ing's success in that election will be some-hat dim. Our Ottawa correspondent points t that even a minority verdict in his favor ight enable him to carry on, which is true; t in an election fought with conscription as s major issue the minority might well be too im and too predominantly French. Mr. King, e therefore assume, is pretty confident that January conscription will not be the major sue, and that means that the war will not be a dangerous state. The device of calling d dissolving Parliament will have tided him er the crucial period. He will have avoided wing to what we believe is now the wish of e majority regarding the use of the draftees, til such time as that wish has ceased to be levant to the situation.

If these expectations concerning the ending the war are without foundation, this coun-y is in for one of the most distracting and gonizing times through which it has ever ssed. No more terrible charge can be ought against a democratic Government an that it is failing to equip and reinforce e fighting men whom it has enlisted for the efence of the country's liberties. It is a arge which it is easy to bring in any period strenuous and costly conflict; for all heavy sses can quite logically be described as due the fact that there were not more men or ns available in the place where they oc-rred. Similar charges have been extensive- made in the United States, not of course on e ground of lack of conscription since Amer-an manpower is completely subject to draft, t on the ground that the forces were im-operly distributed with an eye to the inter-ts of other countries (Great Britain espe-lly) rather than those of the United States. e feelings of those with relatives engaged the fighting are naturally very susceptible considerations of this kind; and the pres-ce in Canada of a substantial body of young en, in uniform and with a considerable de-ee of training, but with no obligation to go ywhere where an enemy might be met with, an irritant of the most pronounced charac-r. The constant reiteration of the charge at this condition exists merely because of e desire of the Government to cling to power d its supposed dependence on the French te makes the irritant even more effective.

inisters Must Lead

IDWEEK despatches from Ottawa contained intimations, purporting to come om high sources, that it was Mr. King's in-ntion to lay all the facts about the reinforce-ent situation before Parliament and "let rliament decide." We doubt whether any ch statement was authorized by the Prime nister, who is perfectly aware that it is the vernment's bounden duty to give leadership, in other words to have a policy and present it to Parliament for acceptance or rejection, rather than tell Parliament that it has no views one way or the other and will do whatever Parliament bids it.

There do remain, of course, two possibilities other than that which we have discussed. Mr. King might decide that the time has come to send the draftees overseas, which he can only do (because of his promise) after a vote of confidence by the House. This might be the reason for calling it together. Or the House might defeat the Government in a vote on the continuance of the present policy instead of sustaining it. Even in that case we see no possibility of a new Government carrying on, and the only result would be to make a number of the present Liberal members ineligible as Liberal candidates in the ensuing election because of having voted against their party policy. These would presumably rally to the Conservatives and form a National Government party for the election campaign; but there is no resemblance between the position and power of a coalition party in which the existing Government party is included (as in 1917) and the position and power of a coalition party to which the existing Government is opposed.

The 1917 coalition had to manipulate the voters' lists very heavily to be sure of winning its election, a thing which a 1944 coalition could not do; and it pretty completely ruined the political career of all its leading Liberal members, and gave Quebec to the non-coalition Liberals for a quarter of a century. Moreover the case for conscription was much stronger at that time than it appears to be at present, for the war was going very badly and continued to do so for months after the coalition was formed, and there seemed to be a real danger that Germany might win before the American army could effectively get into the field. Today a favorable termination of the war is so nearly in sight that we fancy few Liberal members will be inclined to burn their bridges by taking decisive action before the election, seeing that such action will have no effect one way or the other on reinforcements.

There are still a few enemy strong points holding out even on the Channel coast of France, but their presence evidently does not worry this proprietor of a sidewalk cafe in a coast town who is drinking a toast to victory with her Canadian guests, LAC Maurice Dubois, left, of Montreal, and Sgt. Chuck Campbell of New Westminster, B.C., who are spending a bit of free time from their R.C.A.F. station.

American Elections

THE American elections took place too late for comment in last week's issue, and there is not much to be added now to what has already been said about them by daily commentators.

The surprise of the election was the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt was able to spread his mantle over all the candidates of his party, and thus to secure a Congress which will be far more co-operative than was generally expected. We suspect that it was a deep-seated and more or less instinctive desire for such co-operation, and not any deep love for the Democratic party, that led the voters to vote the straight ticket so widely. The American public has had a good deal of illumination on the bad results of squabbling between the rival branches of its government, and is much less afraid than it used to be of a generous measure of collaboration between executive and legislative branches.

Mr. Dewey made a very creditable run in difficult circumstances. Since it is hardly con-

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Abbé Arthur Maheux —*Photo by Nakash.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

History is no Place for Dogma Says Laval's Famous Historian

By COROLYN COX

HARD it is to assess the service already given to Canada as a whole by Abbé Arthur Maheux of Quebec. Over the radio has come his voice, in English as well as French. Into assemblies in Toronto, as well as Montreal, strides his tall, lean figure, and he speaks, in English or in French, takes his part in the round table discussion. Analytical catalogue of his writings in both English and French, together with a short biography, fills a 157-page book, the devotedly prepared and published thesis of a loyal Canadian, Lucien Lortie. What is in all this material he has put out? What is he saying to English-speaking Canada, to French-speaking Canada, and what is his position in the Province of Quebec?

Abbé Maheux is one of the most interesting, provocative and unusual products of the province in all its history. Hunt him up in the ancient city of Quebec, traipse down past the Basilica through the gate and into the labyrinth of buildings that constitutes the Seminary and Laval University, tread the timeworn oldest corridor in that section known as Le Grand Seminaire, and there you find him, in his crowded little office, Professor of Canadian History and Archivist of the Seminaire and of Laval University. You find him in a room lined with ancient scholars' volumes in the glass-covered bookcases supplied by the Seminaire, but also furnished with two modern desks, a typewriter and many metal filing cases that are not part of the bed-board-room-and-furniture that are "percs" of his post. They were bought by himself, out of his salary of $250—*per year!* That, plus a *good* funeral, is the stipend of all the ecclesiastical professors of Le Seminaire. For anything else, they must "ask".

The Abbé has in his office a fascinating tree that follows his ancestors on both sides back to their roots in Normandy. His forbears came to Canada in 1649, moved into Beauce County when it was first opened up. Both his father and his mother arrived in Megantic by the colonizing route, were married there and lived in Ste. Julie, where the Abbé was born sixty years ago.

The Maheux family were a brainy lot. Of the seven children, the eldest son began as a railway agent on the Grand Trunk, wound up in the administrative end of the paper pulp business, held posts in B.C., in Ontario, in Missouri and finally organized a mill for President Gomez in Venezuela. Second son stayed all his life in the railways. Third son is our Abbé. Fourth son has had a brilliant career as a scientist, natural historian, and now is on the staff of the University, lecturer on entomology in the Department of Forestry of the Laval Faculty of Sciences. All three of the Abbé's sisters are nuns, Sisters of Charity in Quebec, teachers, each, in her line. This is the tenth generation of Canadien Maheux, and the name, so far as the Abbé can find in research at Harvard University, is the same one that after the Norman Conquest eventually became the English "Mayo", not to be confused with the Irish Mayos, but is the line that produced the famous doctors of Minnesota.

A Boy at Odd Jobs

By the time the Abbé was beginning his schooling, his father had given up his farm, which was fertile only in stones, worked in the village as carpenter, mason, joiner, and for the railroads. The Abbé met, made his friends, played with the Johnsons, Palmers and other English Protestant families of his community. The sort of spirit that prevents French-Canadian children in Montreal from today even sharing public playgrounds with English-speaking Protestant youth had not yet been stimulated in Megantic. Small Arthur knew from the start that little English-speaking Protestants aren't born with horns on their heads!

The Abbé went to Plessisville to carry through second year high school, then to Quebec Seminary and Laval University in Quebec City. The Seminary, established in 1663 by Bishop Laval, took in 1765 the succession of the Jesuits' College which, by the way, was founded a year before Harvard College in the U.S. Its charter was signed by King Louis XIV, and the University of Laval holds a Royal Charter from Queen Victoria and so can affiliate with institutions all over Canada.

Our Abbé moved along scholastically, had his B.A. from Laval at the age of 20, took his Doctorate in Divinity after four more years at the Grand Seminaire. That meant a first year of Canon Law, Scripture, Church History, followed by higher courses in Dogmatic Theology, Moral Theology, Liturgy, Ritual, Preaching, Spirituality and the like. Arthur Maheux had many questionings to resolve with his spiritual superiors as he went along.

From 1908 to 1913 the Abbé taught in the Quebec Seminary High School, then returned to his own studies. A scholarship took him to Europe for four years of study, in Paris, at Institut Catholique, the Sorbonne, Collège de France and Ecole des Hautes Etudes. All this was broadening for Maheux, with the kind of mind he has. He studied under not only great scholars but broadminded, liberal men of religion. Nothing has ever taken from Arthur Maheux an enchanting sense of humor, a mind that must question. England, Belgium and Italy all added something to the rich impressions he took back to Canada in 1918.

A Famous Teacher

Abbé Maheux has behind him a distinguished career as a teacher, at Quebec Seminary, College of Arts, at Laval University in the Faculty of Arts and in its Teachers College. His administrative posts have been equally successful. He was Director of Studies, Quebec Seminary, Secretary of Faculty of Arts and Secretary General, Registrar and Moderator, Laval University, and is today a Member of the University Council. He has also served as Director of the Board of Girls' College of Arts.

To his students, Maheux has given the invaluable inspiration of a liberal mind. Priests, he points out, receive their education in a long five-year course after college, the main part of which is concerned with dogma. They are students throughout this time. That which is dogma is demonstrated through what Roman Catholics consider proof, in the Old Testament, New Testament, the writings of the Church Fathers and so on. The young priest is likely to emerge feeling that he has the truth—about everything. He is inclined to apply the same attitude of mind he has developed in relation to religious dogma to that great body of intangible science, which is changing from year to year. The same thing happens in the field of history. Dogma, dogma—you can't go against it. If Abbé so-and-so has written it, it must be TRUE. Attack such-and-such historian? Impossible! Thus arises what might be termed a doctrine of the infallibility of those who write history in a certain sense along certain lines. Youth feels it heretical to go against this line.

Abbé Maheux has sought to prevent his students from letting their minds crystallize. Church dogma is one thing. All Roman Catholics accept it, without question. But in Science, History, Geography, Literature, the student, he says, must question both the present and the past. He tries to force his students to doubt, to offer their own views. Original research is what he wants to see encouraged among the youth of Quebec. It is not enough, either, for researchers to gather water in a reservoir. They must see that the water is purified, false impressions removed, that it goes into the pipes that spread it among the people, not stopping just with the learned societies. Main pipes, today, says the Abbé, are very unhealthy, full of holes, and earth and worms have entered!

Abbé Maheux is a human person. He has been kept so by a responsibility few priests share. An orphan, taken into his parents' home, eventually died and left an orphan boy and girl behind her. The Abbé reared these children, kept a home for them in Quebec City, paid their bills through his writings, ministered to the rush of problems of growing children both as providing father and supervising mother. He thoroughly enjoyed every bit of it. His "son" is overseas with the armed forces today, his "daughter", with a B.A. out of Kansas, is a dietitian in the Department of Public Health, Quebec.

Unity of both races in Canada is Abbé Maheux' goal—a unity based on recognized difference, knowledge and appreciation each of the other. Perhaps his dream is impossible. With such understanding might come inevitable mixing. Come what result may, Abbé Maheux has played a noble and courageous part in laying the groundwork for that understanding.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

It's No Fun to be a Juryman in a Stern Criminal Case

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN RECENT Editorial comment on news items appealing to one's "sense of humor", you include, along with "bobby sockers scrambling to gaze on Sinatra" etc., a request by a jury addressed to Mr. Justice Kelly, that they be further enlightened on the law as applying to a recent criminal case.

As one of the 12 men concerned, who, necessarily, virtual prisoners themselves, earnestly listened to the evidence day after day, followed by eleven hours of conscientious effort (while locked in the jury room) to come to a decision, I may assure you that we found no glint of humor to relieve the strain.

In this case, though the jury had earnestly and attentively listened to the judge's instructions, we found we had not a sufficiently clear recollection of the wording of sections of the Criminal Code which he had quoted. Perhaps this was because his voice had not carried, or because he had read too fast.

You will agree that, under the circumstances, it would have been unwise and unfair to proceed without a proper understanding of the judge's instructions. To this end we did, as you observe, return to the Court, and did ask to be allowed to see the Criminal Code. As soon as we realized that we were making an unusual request, we explained that we had no desire to see the Criminal Code as such (we were, by this time, in no condition of mind or body to be seeking literature!), and that of course the transcriptions offered were sufficient.

Toronto, Ont. A. GORDON RAMSAY.

Ottawa U. Protests

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN MISS COROLYN COX'S biographical sketch of Mr. Jean-Louis Gagnon, which appeared in your issue of October 21, there are a few inaccuracies and one statement concerning the University of Ottawa, which is not only disparaging but absolutely unfair.

There was no article signed by Mr. Gagnon in any of the May 1934 numbers of the daily paper *L'Ordre.* He definitely did not suggest that "Quebec adopt the English system of education"; and he must be laughing up his sleeve to see Miss Cox make such an assertion. His expressions of thought, in 1934 and 1935, both in *Vivre* and in *La Nation,* were "strongly anti-British," to use Miss Cox's own terms.

On May 11, 1934, there appeared in *L'Ordre* an open letter signed by Gerard Dagenais, who had been obviously informed by a student from the University of Ottawa, severely criticizing the University for teaching too much English and for being a hotbed of anglicization, *un foyer d'anglicisation.* On May 20, Mr. Gagnon left the University where he had been a student for less than a year; and it was not "one month before taking his B.A." because, at the time, he was only in the Junior Year of the Arts course.

Moreover he was made to leave because he could not keep from criticizing the programs, the direction and everything which fostered the spirit of *bonne entente* that he could not stomach at the time.

These are the facts, and they do not warrant the unfavorable impression given by Miss Cox's article.

PHILIPPE CORNELLIER, O.M.I., D.D.
Rector of the University of Ottawa.
Ottawa, Ont.

Church 'Teen-Agers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR article on Oct. 7 you state "that the programs of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts have been encouraged for the most part by the churches." It is true that the Church strives to encourage all worthy organizations under whatever sponsorship. However, the Protestant denominations in Canada, approximately thirty years ago, prepared and adopted comparable programs for their 'teen age girls and boys, namely, Canadian Girls in Training Program for girls and Trail Ranger and Tuxis for boys, both of which are used under the direction of the local Church, and have definitely Christian objectives. For instance in Ontario alone last year there were 11,878 Canadian girls in training, meeting both Sundays and mid-weekly in 857 groups. Because these programs are common to all denominations they are promoted co-operatively in Ontario by the Ontario Religious Education Council and its Departmental Boards.

DOROTHY M. HENDERSON
Toronto, Ont.

"Why, There's Andy!"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE week we read in SATURDAY NIGHT an article by A. J. Elliott, as from Italy, relating the charm that would no doubt grace that country in peacetime. The next week we catch sight of none other than the author from the window of a Bay St. car!

Now profound apologies are due those fellow passengers whose toes we trampled in our effort to reach the exit and to catch up with the author before he might disappear, tam-o'-shanter, auxiliary service kit and all. We did catch up with him in the Bus Terminal, and he greeted us as though we had parted only yesterday. Then, with Andy exhibiting much more physical vigor than at any time in pre war days, we sprinted for his bus. He promised to drop in when he got back to town.

The October sun shone brighter that day. The gathering host of probable post-war problems lost much of their forbidding complexion. Come what may, now that Andy is back, and, we hope, for good, Toronto seems much less a place that has lost its élan between Forest Hill Village and the W.P.T.B. on lower Bay St. Now that Andy is back, with wheezy chuckle intact, Toronto is much more a place where one looks forward to meeting one's companions of days gone by.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN FRANK.

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The Front Page

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ceivable that the Democrats can hold the presidency for a fifth term, it may be taken for granted that if he remains on good terms with the Republican machine during the next four years he will be the next President. There is an element of risk in his position, however. If the Republican machine behaves as badly during that period as it has done during most of the past twelve years, it may have to look for a "dark horse" candidate who is not too closely associated with its performances. Mr. Dewey must be a "good" Republican but not too "good" a Republican; and that will take some doing.

Languid Democracy

"DEAR ME! That's too bad!" is a mild expression of regret for use when unpleasant, impersonal facts come to light; such as the prospect of eviction for the young family of a soldier overseas, or as the lack of decent housing for, say, some hundreds of families.

Canadians have been using that expression for some time, and not doing much. Plans have been prepared by committees, florid with argument, knee-deep in proposal and counter-proposal. But polite regret is singularly barren of action. Temporary palliatives may be adopted, but any swift and final solution of the problem is unlikely, even though the north-west winds blow chill, or a slashing Autumn rain comes out of the East.

For public opinion is lukewarm. Until it is heated to boiling-point representative governors, major and minor, will not do much more than hang around and talk. And that applies to every municipality from east to west. One or two fervent souls may cry aloud in protest, but until the cry becomes an angry protest only languid action is to be expected. When the "Dear me" attitude is replaced by something more virile, and perhaps even vulgar, then elected persons may be spurred to action. The need in this particular instance, and in all similar instances is for a lot of people to say in concert, "What the hell is the meaning of this?"

RETROGRESSION

THE garden once was beautiful, maintained
Courageous beauty through a twelve-month range;
Phalanx of jonquil, miracle of plum
Unchanged, through seasons bitterest in change.

Now, as you see, the primitives are back;
The swart, thorned berries with their ancient claim,
Preclude all hope of bloom, save where a few
Outnumbered poppies burn with stubborn flame.

This is the garden. Yonder is the man
Who found surrender easier than strife,
And, welcoming the past for what it was,
Dared almost make a compromise with life.

R. H. GRENVILLE

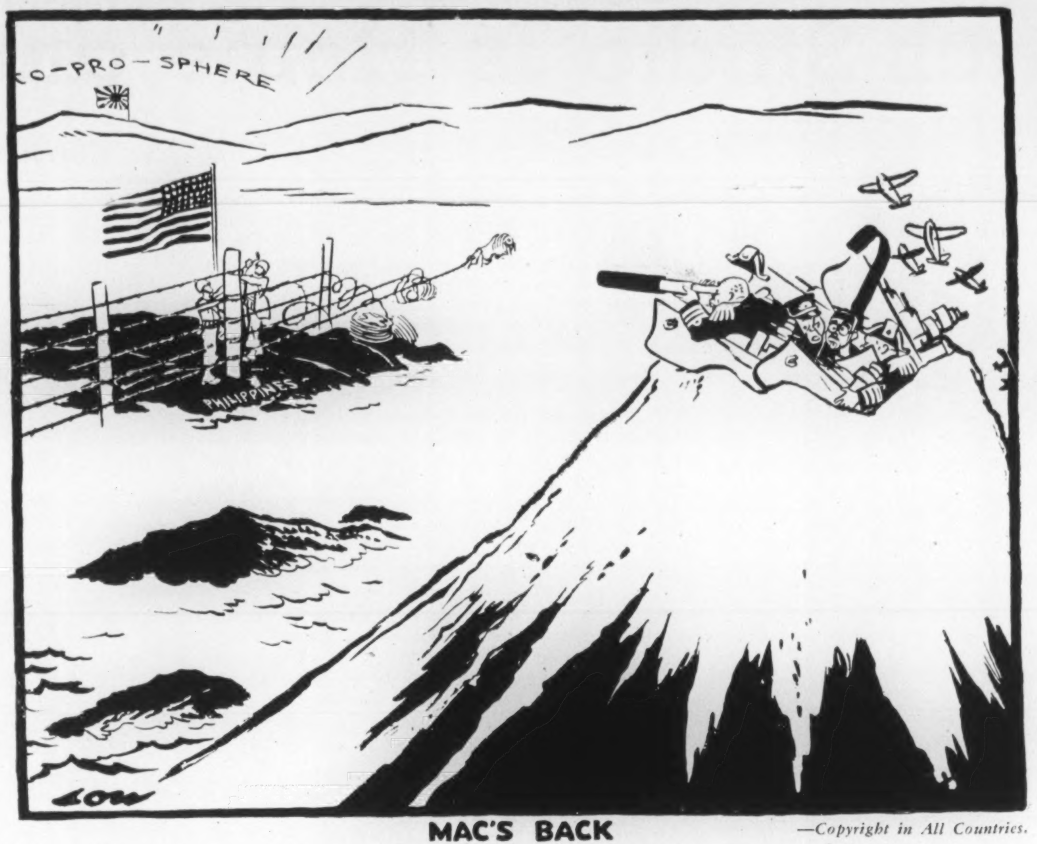
Roosevelt's War Aims

AMERICANS, especially those whose roots on this continent go back for a century or so, are by no means lacking in humor. From the days of Artemus Ward and Mark Twain they have been renowned for irony. That being the case an inherited sense of humor in the present generation must be strained by the sententious utterances of many pundits in connection with the late Presidential campaign.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, some of them admit, is a pretty sound man, a real patriot according to his lights, but alack and alas his "war aims" are not clear; he places winning the war before the things of the spirit.

They would have us believe that the average voter is literally starving for more "war aims". They are more necessary to his happiness than an increased meat ration. We are asked to believe that the average American toils at his desk or his lathe yearning for bigger and better "war aims". The pleasure he takes in the movie theatre or the night club is marred by this gnawing hunger.

When in December, 1941, Hitler touched the button and the Japs instantly responded by treacherously killing at Pearl Harbor more Americans than were slain at the Battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Roosevelt's war aims became sufficiently clear for the average man. They were these: to smash the Nazis and all their partners and satellites. Since then the forces under his control as Commander-in-Chief have made a pretty good job of it. We should like to be present if one of the pundits were to ask General Patton what his war aims were.



MAC'S BACK —Copyright in All Countries.

University Women

THE Board of Education of Kingston, Ont., recently refused to allow the University Women's Club of that city the use of a school building on Saturday mornings "for a story, music and games hour for children four to seven years old." The refusal was legitimate enough, being based on a regulation of the Board that school premises are not to be used by outsiders on Saturdays. But we are fascinated by some of the discussion which preceded the decision. Trustee Elmer Cogswell said he was afraid that the story hour might be used for inculcating in the children's minds ideas that were not advantageous to the democratic way of life, and added that "a lot of sin can be covered up in the words 'University Club'."

The theory that university women's clubs are sinful, and are likely to mislead children into ways that are not advantageous to democracy, is new to us. That there is a certain distrust, in some quarters, of persons possessing university degrees had come to our attention, chiefly through the columns of the Toronto *Telegram*. But we had not supposed that anybody thought them likely to lead astray young Canadians of four to seven years of age. The idea is alarming. Persons with degrees are rather favored by our educational system for the instruction of children of slightly maturer years, and it may be necessary to start a movement for the expulsion of all university-trained persons from the teaching profession, and the substitution of people like Trustee Elmer Cogswell who can be relied upon to teach only the pure word of the democratic faith, including presumably the doctrine that the less a person knows the better fitted he is to teach democracy.

Heaven and Utopia

"HISTORICALLY the belief in heaven and the belief in utopia are like compensatory buckets in a well; when one goes down the other comes up." Such is one of the most interesting—because most epigrammatic—observations in Will Durant's new book, "Caesar and Christ". He illustrates the point by the rise of communistic agitation in Athens and later in Rome, both supervening on the decline of the orthodox religions. The same phenomenon is very visible in our own time. It appears to be based on the shifting nature of man's interest in himself. In times when man's interest in man is directed more or less exclusively towards the matters of the flesh, he concerns himself about the structure of society which will promote the greatest rise in the standard of living, and assures himself that when the desired structure is attained it will put an end to all the forms of human wickedness and especially to war, the end-product of human wickedness. In other times when man's interest in man is directed towards the things of the spirit, he concerns himself about his future in a world in which the flesh will no longer hamper him and he will realize the utmost possibilities of his nature in communion with the Spirit from which he came.

The belief in heaven is something about which we can never know, except by faith, whether it has any justification in a realm beyond time and space or not. The belief in utopia on the other hand is something about which the human race has to experience disappointment in successive age after age, for utopia is never realized and if it were realized it would cease to be utopia. It is probable that a too exclusive concern with either heaven or utopia is bad for both the individual and the society. At any rate it seems to cause a strong reaction eventually towards the opposite concern. There can be little doubt as to the direction in which a reaction is now needed; but this does not mean that our society should entirely cease to concern itself with the problems of justice and of the rights of the human personality and give itself over wholly to the pursuit by each member of his own personal salvation. It was an excess of that which led to the present era of utopianism.

"Keep 'Em Out!"

THE Senate of McGill University, it has become known, has ruled against the admission of Canadian students of Japanese origin "on the ground that training such students was a waste of wartime university facilities, since they were not eligible for service in defence plant posts requiring university training or in the armed forces."

If the Senate of McGill University is taking any steps to ensure that all other students now occupying their (presumably overtaxed) wartime facilities will when trained go into defence plants or the armed forces we are prepared to admit a certain logic in their position. We have no evidence that such is the case. Education in modern languages, the classics, Oriental languages, political science and a score of other university departments which we believe are still functioning at McGill is no preparation either for defence plant posts or for the armed forces. Students in these departments are not only (presumably) not required to undertake to go into these occupations, but are not receiving any training which would equip them for them. We know of no reason why Japanese Canadians should not receive training in these departments as freely as any other kind of Canadians, and we do not believe that the action of the McGill Senate had anything to do with a desire to reserve the facilities of the university for persons qualifying for the defence plants or the forces.

The Passing Show

NEWS of another projected meeting of "the Big Three" reminds us that that term migh have sounded a bit odd if one of them had been Mr. Dewey.

•

The French-Canadian paper *Le Droit* says that Canada has "indirect conscription for military service overseas" but not "direct conscription" for the same purpose. Well, it must be very indirect, seeing that seventy thousand Canadians of military age and physique have managed to avoid it.

•

The Chartered Accountants want a Royal Commission to report on "the entire taxation structure of Canada". Tush! It isn't a structure, it's a malignant growth.

•

Election Comments

No more Nye and no more Fish!
Everything just the way we wish.
No more Fish and no more Nye!
Everything just as smooth as pie.
Yet for these tears there's some excuse;
We wanted no more Clare Booth Luce.

•

When you meet a Zombie, always remember that he might quite possibly be in the General Service army only his mother or his wife won't let him.

•

Mr. Howe says that the Canadian air authorities "are firm believers in healthy competition". Presumably the competition of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines must have been unhealthy—for somebody.

•

The University of British Columbia has established a course in Marriage and Family Life. The provincial statistics suggest that in many cases it will lead to a postgraduate course in Divorce.

•

The following poem is contributed by a reader who assures us that Haligonians "resent the publication" of a sad little poem entitled "An Eastern Port" which appeared in this column on October 28, and maintain that what makes Halifax uncomfortable is not the Haligonians but "the uncultured people who have flocked here, most of whom seem to come from 'T'ronto'."

An Inland Town

Toronto is a little town
Which in Ontario settled down.
Immediately it forgot
Of other towns there's quite a lot,
Where people live, with broader minds
Than one e'er in Toronto finds.
The snips who come to Halifax,
Since you would get right down to facts,
Seem mostly in Toronto bred;
Than that I sooner would be dead.

N. F. C.

•

"We cannot ignore the future."—Major George Fielding Eliot.

Yes, we can. The trouble is it won't ignore us.

•

We don't understand this disappearance of Adolf Hitler. It should be easy to trace him by the holes in the carpet.

•

Frank Sinatra is appearing in concert in Canada, but we don't have to go and hear him. What a glorious thing freedom is!

•

The Toronto *Telegram* is now calling General McNaughton Mr. McNaughton, thereby indicating that he is only one degree higher in the paper's estimation than "Dr." Mackenzie King.

•

Fly in Ointment

I KNOW a man of kindly speech
And still more kindly arts.
At table he would never reach
But of a neighbor would beseech
"Please pass the butter-tarts."

Of courtesy he had no lack
At home or otherwhere.
Even when under sharp attack
He never, never answered back
But wore a martyr's air.

And yet I could not love the man
I looked on him with doubt.
At last I put him under ban,
For he enjoyed, as some folks can,
Warm gobs of sauerkraut.

J.E.M.

•

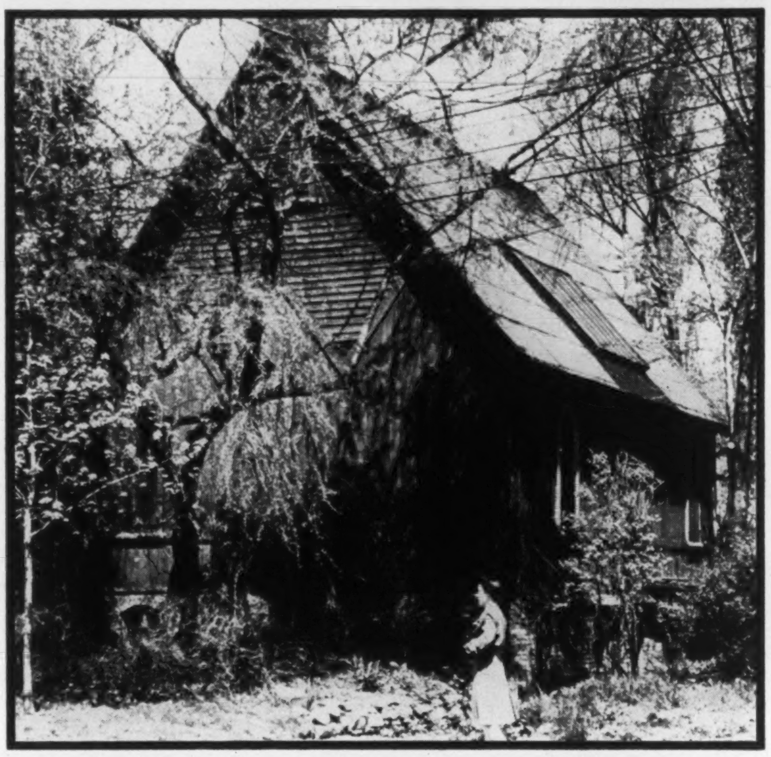
Well, the Americans seem to have isolated their isolationists.

•

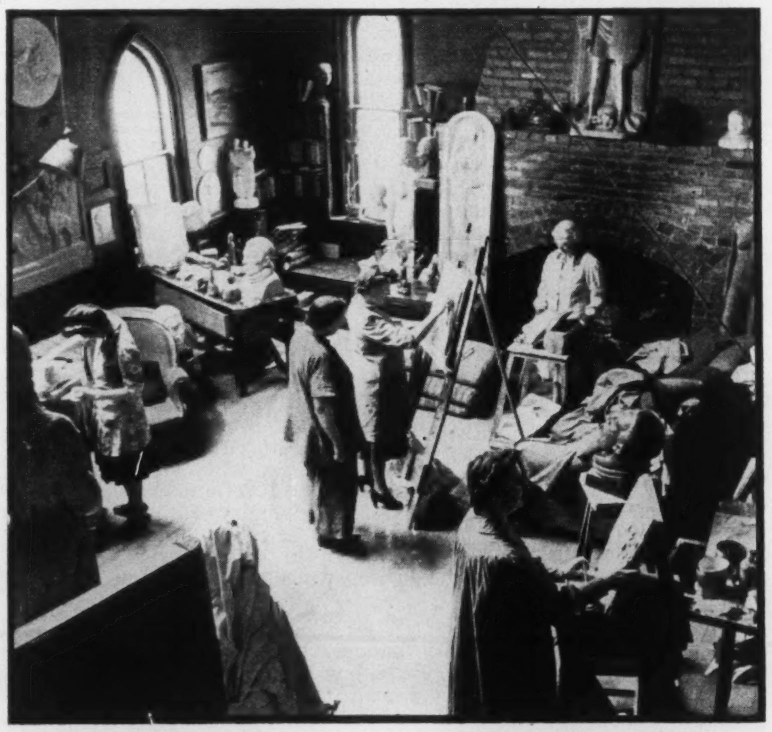
Long study of Mr. Dewey's portrait convinces us that he would have made a good President of a South American republic, but not a North American one.

Unique Church-Studio Is Home and Workshop

By Lyn Harrington



Moved from its original location at Yonge and Lawton, this little red church (Toronto's first Christ Church) was repaired and remodelled as a studio for Frances Loring and Florence Wyle.



Very striking is the studio's interior with its massive fireplace, peaked church windows and large skylight—peopled in every nook and corner with figures in stone, clay and bronze.

CANADIANS are often heard to lament the drain of artistic talent to our neighbor south of the border. In one cheering instance at least, the situation has been reversed. Canada will always have reason to feel proud and gratified that Frances Loring and Florence Wyle should have chosen to become Canadians. They have drawn upon the wild life of their adopted country, upon her scenery and upon her people for their inspiration.

Thousands have admired the bold, strongly-carved lion at the eastern entrance to the famed Queen Elizabeth highway. And the large sculpture group that stood at the Dufferin entrance to the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. They have Miss Loring to thank for those.

They have her to thank with Miss Wyle for the sculptured reliefs in the Niagara Parks area. Some large panels hang near the Rainbow Bridge, and a number of smaller plaques of Canadian bird life hang in the pavilion of the Oakes Theatre.

It is a far cry to the early days of struggling beginnings. Miss Loring smiles reminiscently to recall that she and a number of other artists made their first cold cash when fire broke out in the exhibition hall, and the insurance company paid up.

During the last war, the office of Canadian War Records called upon the sculptors for representations of contemporary life. In tribute to those who manned the home front, *The Workers*, a group of bronze statuettes, stand among other contributions in the National Gallery at Ottawa. In the memorial chamber of the Parliament Buildings stands Frances Loring's tragic *War Widow*. The passing of time "has revealed them to be of no inferior artistic order, and of high historical value."

They immortalized the grief of Canadians for their glorious dead. In Galt, Ontario, in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, in Osgoode Hall of Toronto, stand memorials Miss Loring designed and executed as lasting reminders of Canada's sacrifices in the last war. In the wall of the General Hospital, Toronto, is set Miss Wyle's relief panel of Edith Cavell.

THE heroic figure of St. Michael above the Bond Street entrance to St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, caused a ripple of concern. It was pointed out that St. Michael's great toe extended beyond hospital boundaries onto city property.

"No need to trouble Miss Loring," smiled Mother Superior, "we'll just have the Chief Surgeon look into the matter!"

Sculpture is a stern master. It calls for intense study over a long period of time, and for plenty of vision. There is need for the tenacity, the steadfast courage these artists have manifested. Times they've been discouraged, have looked back across the line, and wondered. . . Still, they feel that now they would not care to leave Canada. Something of this country has become second nature to them. They might be said to have become more Canadian than the Canadians, if appreciation of her possibilities and resources means anything.

Just as Frank C. Loring, pioneer mining engineer, did much to develop the mineral wealth of Canada, so his gifted daughter has worked for the furtherance of Canadian art. She and Florence Wyle, both R.C.A.'s, joined in founding the Sculptors' Society of Canada. They are staunchly behind the cause of Canadian pottery, which they feel has a great future, and strongly encourage the movement for a kiln large enough to handle ceramic sculpture.

Idaho-born Frances Loring was fresh from continental education and study in the galleries and museums of Europe when she went to Chicago's Art Institute. She had spent some seven years in Europe attending various art schools, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Geneva, and the Academie Colarossi in Paris. She also studied at the Art Student's League in New York and the Academy of Fine Arts in Boston.

FLORENCE WYLE, six years the older of the two, was born near Chicago in 1881, and attended the University of Illinois. It was a fateful moment when she became instructor at the Art Institute of Chicago. There she met the student Frances Loring, a meeting which affected the lives of both of them. It was the beginning of a friendship that has not faltered in nearly forty years.

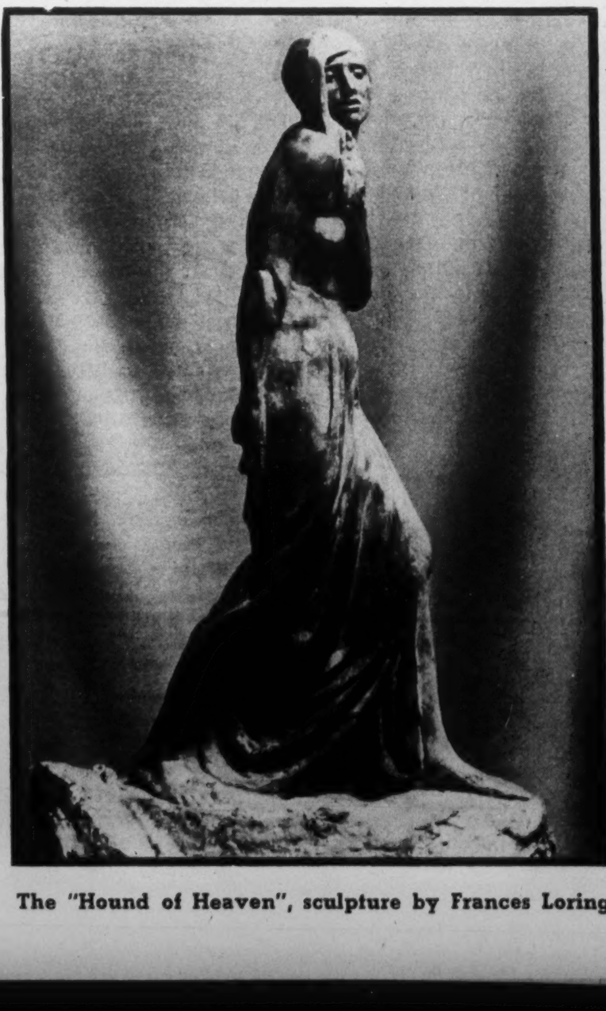
They "clicked" immediately. It seemed amazing how congenial they were, how their ideals merged. Before long, they decided to storm New York City, and set up a studio of their own. Four years passed in work and study in a former carriage-barn in McDougal Alley, an area well-known to artists.

It was in 1913 Miss Loring decided to take a studio in Toronto, in what had been the old Hunter's Inn on Church Street. When Miss Wyle joined her a year later they sought larger quarters. Sculpture really demands space. A studio big as a church didn't seem at all out of the way when the artists came upon the tumbledown little building that had been the first Christ Church of Toronto. Sculpture and churches have been closely allied all down through history, but rarely in such intimate fashion as this. It makes an ideal studio for a sculptor—large, high-ceiled, with plenty of light.

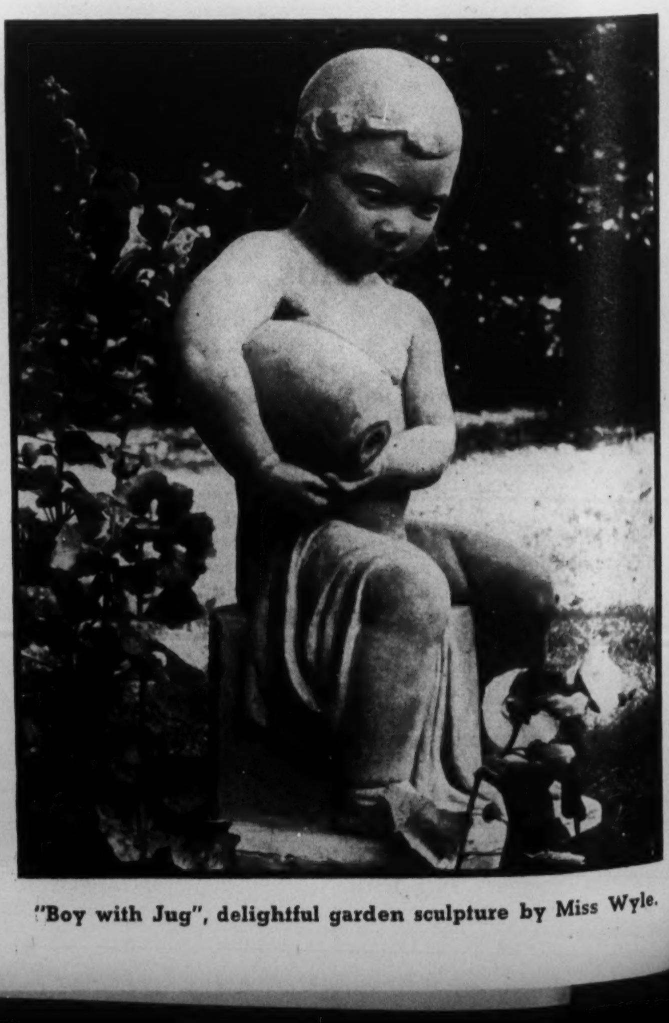
The little church had been moved from its location at Yonge and Lawton some time previously. Next it had been used as a Meeting House by another religious group. Sadly it needed repairs. A contractor was engaged to put in the foundations, the plumbing and the massive fireplaces which the artists designed. Surprisingly enough while he was busily building up the little old church, he was at the same time engaged in wrecking the second Christ Church, to make way for the beautiful building of the present. Thus it happens that the basement windows of the studio-church are from the second Christ Church.

Eighteen-inch squares mark the floor of the basement, formerly the church crypt, while raw bricks form the walls. A gargoyle holds an electric light fixture, with cut-out lanterns and candles as auxiliaries. There is a long refectory table with padded settle and comfortable wicker chairs. A huge fireplace with seats on either side forms a centre for the dining room in the crypt, as well as providing heat. Bowls

Friends for forty years—Florence Wyle (left) and Frances Loring.



The "Hound of Heaven", sculpture by Frances Loring.



"Boy with Jug", delightful garden sculpture by Miss Wyle.

for Loring and Wyle, Canadian Sculpture Team

Photos by Richard Harrington

of flowers make their brilliant contributions both downstairs and up.

Upstairs another large fireplace both warms and cheers the big studio. Peaked frosted church windows are uncurtained to let in the utmost light, while overhead is a large skylight, perfect for revealing contours of the sculpture. Lamp bases are carved from wood, in replica of the totem poles of British Columbia, studied by Miss Wyle. Canadian paintings with their strong lines and colors, glow from the walls.

IT'S rather a ghostly world, peopled by figures in stone, in clay, in plaster and in bronze. Sheeted figures, partly finished, rest on the modelling stands, with smoothly-running castors. Probably nowhere in the country is there a greater collection of work in any one studio of sculpture, work finished and on its way. There is no nook or corner into which sculpture has not penetrated. It pervades the whole building and overflows into the garden, just as it pervades the lives of the sculptors themselves.

The figure of a hockey player stands seven feet tall and impressive at one end of the studio. Sternly he gazes over a large collection of statuary and sculpture of many different kinds. Some of the work is done on the heroic scale as the *Goalkeeper*. Some of it is life size, such as the *Eskimo Mother and Child*. Some of it is statuette size. The finishes may be glazes of different colours, or patines in bronze, terra cotta, blue or any colour. Plaques, round and lovely, and panels some eight feet in length in pure white, hang against the walls. Not least in charm are the beautiful wood carvings done by Florence Wyle. Her torsos in wood are breath-takingly well-done.

In comparing the type of work done by the two friends, it is noticeable that Frances Loring shows a fondness for decorative detail—the draping of a gown, the scales of a fish, links in armor. She enjoys working on large figures. There is in all her work a cohesion of design, a self-containment.

Sensitive handling of mass is characteristic of Miss Wyle's work. She does many torsos, many portrait busts, and specializes in sculpture of children. The gardener of the association, her fountains are famous among connoisseurs of garden sculpture.

Designs are usually first worked out on a small scale in clay, then elaborated on a large scale. The figures are made over heavy lead-pipe armatures, twisted somewhat in the shape of the figure-to-be. With broad sweeping motions the planes of the figure are shaped, deft fingers moving swiftly and surely in the plastic clay.

"Your hands are your best tools," says Frances Loring, but modelling tools are at hand, wooden spatulas, some with wire loops at the end for trimming off excess clay, and scooping out small hollows.

When the clay model is finished, it is carefully covered with liquid casting plaster, tinted blue. The plaster hardens rapidly, then the clay model is removed, leaving a hollow mould. The mould is coated lightly with soap, then white plaster is poured into it. When it is set, the mould is chipped away with hammer and chisel, leaving a gleaming white plaster figure, exactly like the clay model.

"You become very handy with tools in this business," remarked Miss Loring as she replaced a stepladder. "We build our own scaffolds when we are doing large pieces."

Familiarity with tools is part and parcel of their lives, from spade and sawhorse in the backyard, hammer and packing-cases in the shed, to chisel and mallet in the studio.

"After having a stone-cutter 'rough it out' to about one-half inch from the actual design, we finish the stone-cutting ourselves. Often the idea begun in clay can be carried a step further.

On Saturday afternoons, last winter, a group of serious students met in the studio of the little red church. Under the tuition of the sculptors these students, many of them well-known in the potter's field, learned much more about the handling of clay, of line and contour, of the play of light on compositions.

AN interesting group in smocks, one works at plaster-casting to reproduce the mask of a child's face. Another draws a scene from imagination, working in bas-relief in damp clay. A third works from the model of a nose, another from a posed hand. One is making a mask, her model propped up on a board beside her. Two students were modelling Miss Wyle's head in clay.

You'd hear gentle murmurs, "Shove your hair back of your ear, will you? I forget how an ear looks." "Is that position comfortable?" Keep the background in its place." "You learn more if you have a subject to work from, than if you model entirely from imagination."

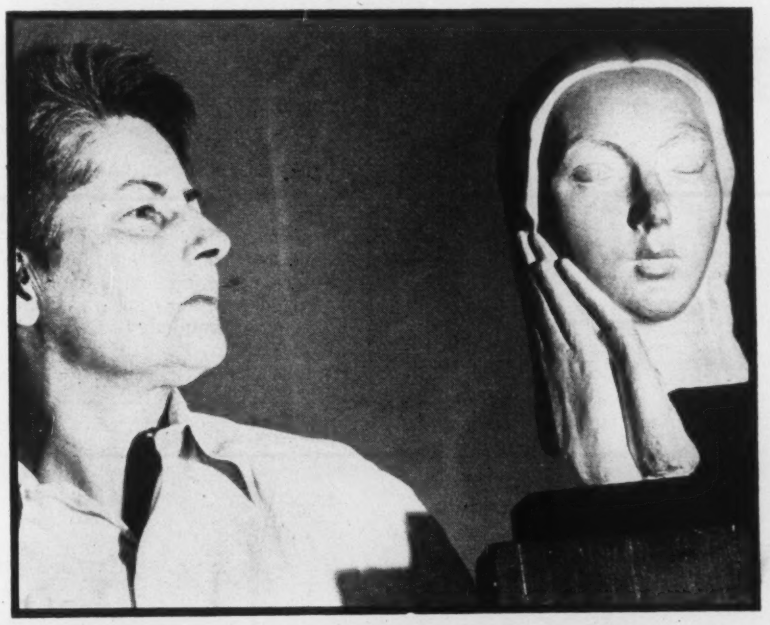
"When you go into an art gallery, you don't measure the sculpture with a tape", instructs Florence Wyle, "you measure it with your eye. That's how to go about your modelling." Sometimes she works from models, sometimes from photographs, sometimes from imagination.

"And occasionally you have to work entirely from description", adds Miss Loring. "Dr. Jenness of the National Museum in Ottawa would not permit me to work from models or photographs when I did some Indian figures for him. The Indians of today have no longer pure tribal characteristics, he said."

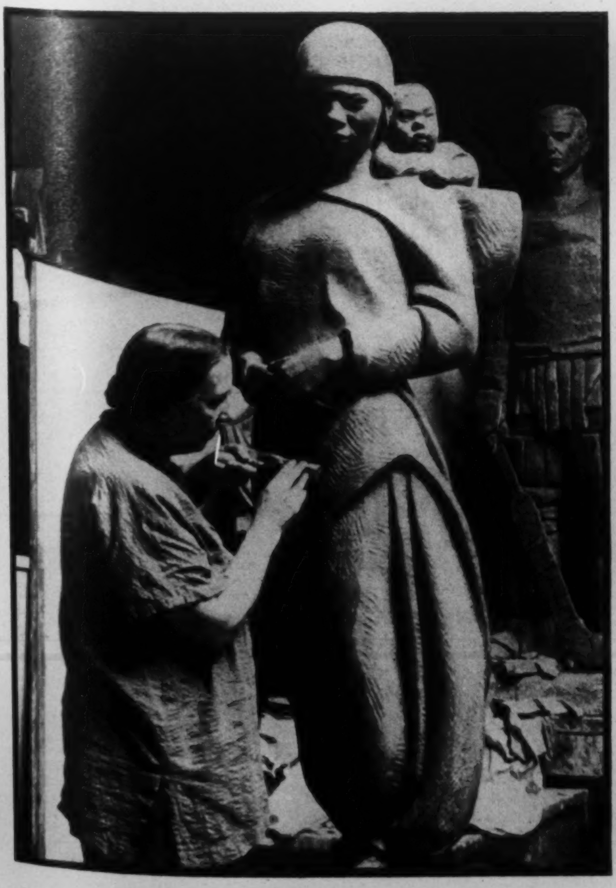
Their work has taken the sculptors far afield, including parks of Los Angeles and the marble quarries of Italy, the Empire Exhibit in London and primitive Indian villages of British Columbia. Middle-aged both of them, they have a tremendous vitality about them. Frances Loring has a deep vibrant voice—maybe you've heard it over the radio? —a warm grip of the hand, and a ready laugh. Terse and straight-forward is Florence Wyle, the other half of a partnership that has endured.

One has the feeling that given riches, they would prefer to live the charming unconventional life they now lead. In their little red church they have, like Shakespeare's Duke, "found sermons in stones . . . and would not change it."

Students of the distinguished sculpture team gather round the long refectory table for tea in the basement dining room, formerly the church crypt. A huge central fireplace provides heat.

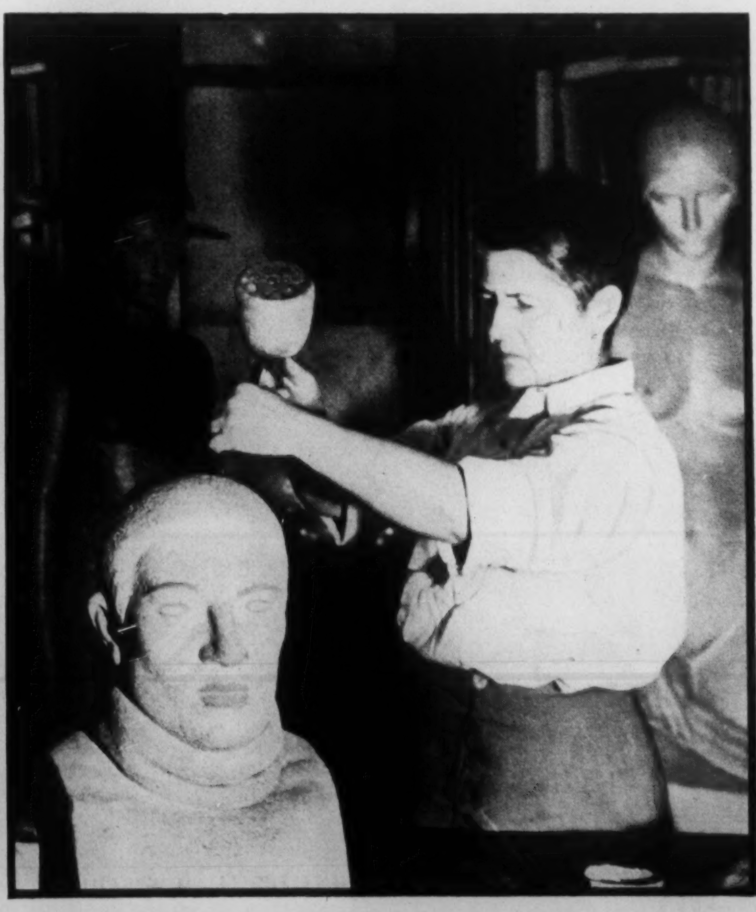


A head of "Elaine, the Lily-maid," by Miss Wyle. Like her portrait busts it is masterly in modelling and characterization. Her garden sculpture shows her sensitive handling of mass.



Frances Loring uses the chisel on the "Eskimo Mother"

A Wyle wood-carving makes excellent use of natural grain.



Florence Wyle puts finishing touches on her "Munition Worker."

Is National Unity Really Attainable in Canada?

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Francis X. Chauvin is a French Canadian who was born in Ontario and educated in the Province of Quebec. He is a graduate of Laval University. His articles on a variety of subjects have been appearing in SATURDAY NIGHT for several years.

His present article is timely and contains much substance for thought. Canadian unity, he says, is non-existent, and he tells why and shows where. The remedy proposed may not be acceptable to all, but it at least has the merit of concreteness.

Mr. Chauvin explains that French Quebec is perfectly content under the British flag, but argues that Canada is far from possessing all the symbols of full-grown nationhood.

MUCH has been written, especially in the few months just passed about national unity in Canada, its desirability, and the obstacles in its way. Many editors deplore circumstances, artificial or real, which tend to drive further and further apart the two main elements of our population—English-speaking and French-speaking—others jump on any occasion that presents itself to impute to well-intentioned persons motives which they endeavor to show as deliberately disruptive. We are therefore face to face with a serious situation, one of the aspects of which I propose to review here. I refer to the French-Canadian *fact*.

We have to admit, at the outset, that there does not exist in Canada what is called *Unity*, in the strict sense of the term. There exists, forsooth, a historic desire for union, a will that has prevailed despite, at times, alarming curcumstances, but no *unity*.

In Canada, the French element remains definitely distinct; the immigrants of foreign—should we not say, rather, cosmopolitan — origin, even when assimilated, become Canadian without any tendency to become English; the British-born remain largely English; the Canadians of British origin have become acclimatized to their North American—that is extra-European—atmosphere; and in this conglomeration of peoples of different racial extraction, there are the Scotch and the Irish, the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists and thousands who speak English, but whose origin is exotic. Add to all this, Catholics and Protestants, Jews and the several other religious beliefs, and you have a medley wherein unity is chiefly one of sentiment.

Now, what is the position of the French Canadian in this composite? One might say that the French Canadian's personality is a triple one. He is French by race and history, British by allegiance, and American by geography. To discover his attitude in this racial, political and geographical triangle affords an interesting study.

French Canadians Not French

In the first place, are the French Canadians French? I would unhesitatingly say No. Having lived for nearly two centuries under British institutions, they have become familiar with British parliamentary tradition and would be very uneasy under a régime such as that of the Third Republic of France. They do not conceal their admiration for Westminster. They are democratic, but after the Anglo-Saxon fashion. Political France is not their mother-country! They feel that France abandoned them in 1760, and no contact since then has altered that feeling. The lay France of Gambetta, of Combes, of Clémenceau, or of Léon Blum, finds no love on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

Moreover, the French Canadians count themselves among the ancient "Americans", and they are very conscious of the fact that their destiny is in the New World, as André Siegfried, distinguished French writer who has contributed two solid books on Canada, aptly notes. When they see old Europe plunged repeatedly into an abyss of quarrels, they entrench themselves with a sort of sour brutality in their refusal to become implicated. In this, Siegfried argues, they adopt the American viewpoint.

The French Canadians accept the British régime, because it guarantees them the practice of the Catholic religion and the use of the French language. They know that their rights as a minority—freedom of worship, freedom of expression in their own tongue—are safe under an Act voted by the British Parliament in 1867, hence their loyalty to British connection, even to the extent of being suspicious of any movement that would aim at placing the power to amend the British North America Act in the hands of the Canadian Parliament. In counselling the continuance of this loyalty, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church has unfailingly joined hands with French Canadian political leaders. Did not Laurier declare himself "British to the core"?

"Americans" by Geography

The third factor in the French Canadian personality, is that the French Canadians consider themselves "American" by geography. This does not mean that the French Canadian views with any favor political annexation to the United States. He is "American" in the sense that he is an inhabitant of one of the Americas, not in the sense that he is a neighbor of the great people to the south who call themselves the American Nation. He feels that he is just as truly "American" as any citizen of the United States. For him Canada is an American "Nation" forming an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The French Canadian sees in annexation a grave danger for the distinctive features of his personality. Politically, socially and morally, he is the least "Americanized" of Canadians.

The French Canadians fear anglicization no less than Americanization. The relations between French Canadians and English Canadians are, on the whole, without much cordiality. Even in a city like Montreal, French and English are astonishingly distant from one another. They do not mix. Mr. Siegfried speaks of a prominent professor in the French University of Montreal who had never met a certain distinguished professor of the English McGill University. The French and English, even in Montreal, constitute two separate societies.

This reticence in Anglo-French relations in Canada is not due to the difference in language, but to the difference in religion. Indeed most cordial relations exist among social and political leaders, as well as among business men, but outside of those circles the understanding—or accord—is non-existent. There are large elements among English Canadians that have never, after one hundred and eighty years, submitted with a good grace to the presence of that heterogeneous bloc of population, whose standard of living they consider mediocre, whose conception of life and whose papism they despise, and whose fertility they ridicule. On the other hand, there are large elements of French Canadians that have never adjusted themselves to the presence in their neighborhood of those "Angleesh", whom they still regard as a sort of usurpers.

As regards the national feelings of the French Canadians, Mr. Louis D. Durand—who might be called an irredentist—describes them (1922) as emanating from a patriotism that is more Provincial than Canadian. According to Mr. Durand, the French Canadian soil is to the French Canadian the only reality. It is in that soil that the impulses of his heart are anchored. After the conquest, that French Canadian found himself in the presence of a foreigner who spoke not his language, who practised not the same religion as he and

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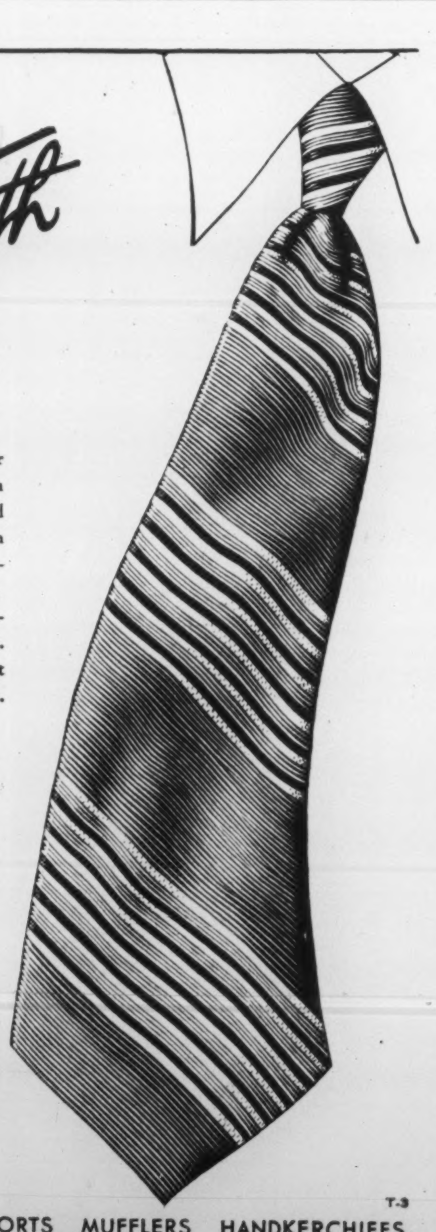

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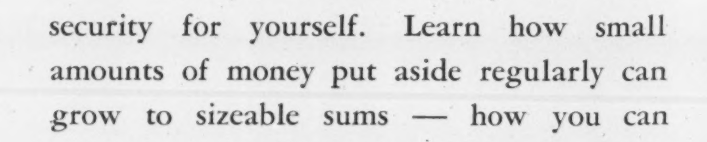

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who, by way of over-measure, hesitated not to make him understand that it was he, the foreigner, who would, from then on, be the master.

"On that very day", continues Mr. Durand, "Jean Baptiste, scanning the horizon that unfolded before his eyes, formed a very clear and very strong resolve that he was at home there, and that no power, no arrogance, no craftiness would so make it that those houses, those lands, those churches, those roadways did not belong to himself, and to himself alone."

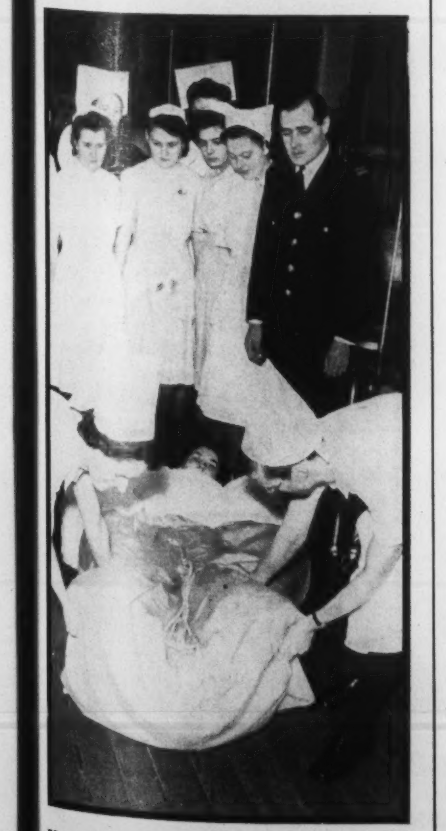
Interpreted in the light of present-day circumstances, one may deduce from Mr. Durand's summary that what French Canadians want, above all, is the development of their race as a distinct entity, with all its distinctive traits and characteristics, with its traditional customs and indigenous culture. That, in fact, has been the invariable program, in Quebec, since the conquest. Under the aegis of a vigilant clergy, the deep-laid design has been to keep the French Canadians in the Catholic fold. That plan contained the corollary that in order to remain Catholic, the French Canadians should continue to protect the integrity of their race, with its language, its personality, its culture and its political individuality. And all this within the British constitutional framework.

The Separatists

That conception undoubtedly represents the viewpoint of the great majority of French Canadians. There are many, of course, who carry the idea much further, and hold that the federal pact is only a formality and involves no obligation. Those are the separatists, at whose head is Monsignor Lionel Groulx, an historian of no small merit, who has had many clashes with Abbé Maheux, an ardent advocate of Canadian unity.

The ambitions of the group, which Senator Bouchard attacks with pugnacity, is to organize on the shores of the St. Lawrence an independent French Dominion, independent not of Great Britain but of Confederation. Their attitude is expressed by Mr. Louis Durand, who wrote in 1922: "The French Canadian is Canadian, that's all. The limits of his rights stop at the frontiers of his domain. He feels, he knows that *there* also must stop the limits of his obligations".

The instinct of preservation here, becomes a state of mind. It is the translation into a political reality of Sir Etienne Taché's famous sentence, some eighty years ago: "The last cannon shot for the defense of the English flag on American soil will be fired by a French Canadian".



How bed patients are removed from upstairs hospital wards during robomb raids is demonstrated above. A cord is placed around the patient to keep the bedding intact—then he is lifted to the floor, slid along it, and down the stairs to safety.

The inference to be drawn from Sir Etienne's utterance is that French Canadians will fight enthusiastically in defense of the British flag, if the fighting takes place within the frontiers of the Dominion, but that they will be inclined to say: "This is your war", if the battlefields are in Europe. That attitude manifested itself in World War No. 1, and manifests itself once more in the present conflict.

Is Canada a Nation?

Yet, it would be imprudent to interpret the figures relative to enlistments in the First Great War without many reservations. It is true that the French Canadians in 1914-18 supplied only some 12% of the total forces (the statistics are confusing), but one must take into account many factors that vitally influenced French Canadian opinion on the subject of participation "en masse". Those factors have been discussed on many occasions and are not for consideration in this article.

But what has not been discussed with any degree of finality is the solidarity of Canada as a nation. In truth, one might ask whether Canada *is* a nation. Confederation is a very cold legal term, a term that does not excite the same sensibilities in every Canadian heart. The singing of "O Canada" does not stir the same emotions in the imperialists as it does in the nationalists.

In the face of this disturbing fact, we are forced to the conclusion that rival loyalties in Canada are a menace to the durability of Confederation. Canadian unity was not achieved by the building of the C.P.R., neither is it now by the building of Trans-Canada Air Lines. What makes a nation solid is a common vision, and the consciousness of a patriotism founded on a common fidelity. That condition does not exist in Canada, at the present time.

Notwithstanding, Canadian unity is a goal that must be sought and attained. Many steps toward that goal have been suggested. Why not ponder over the following?

1. Treaties and constitutions have given us equality, we should all now practise a genuine fraternity;
2. Canada should be complete mistress in her house;
3. Canada should possess all the symbols of nationhood—a flag, a national anthem, and a system of orders, awards and decorations strictly her own;
4. Canada should aim to develop a national culture founded on her own political personality, her own physical and human geography, and her own natural assets.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Does King Mean to Appeal From Parliament to the Electors?

By G. C. WHITTAKER

MR. KING in his broadcast made the best case that cou'd be made for his course in rejecting Col. Ralston's recommendation that the time had come when conscription should be resorted to for the support of our armies overseas. He omitted no fact or argument that would have strengthened the case. He made the most of such reasons as there are against conscription, including one or two considerations we mentioned last week as necessarily carrying some weight with the government. He did all that the most skilful advocate could do to cast doubt on the evidence in the case for conscription. There is even ground for the complaint, made since he spoke, that as the custodian of evidence presumed to favor that case (the report made to the cabinet by Col. Ralston on his return from his visit to the battlefronts) he suppressed it for the advantage of his own case.

It was palpably a case for the defence—the kind of case Mr. King generally manages resourcefully to avoid by making it appear that he is assailing those who would outrage public virtue. There was here no attempt to turn the tables. On the contrary, coupled to the argument for acquittal was a frank appeal for a remand of the case or even for a suspended sentence should the argument fail. He was not, as he usually is, confident that his argument would not fail, and made no pretence at being so.

It did not seem as if Mr. King expected an acquittal. But he must have felt that he could make some impression on the jury, else he would not have tried. And if he made any substantial impression, perhaps the worst he might expect was a disagreement in the jury room—a holdout against a conviction which would ensure a new trial and (important consideration) the delay attending it. That, one fancies, is the most he hoped for.

The case is in. Sometimes a lawyer and sometimes even a spectator can come to a conclusion from the expressions on the jurors' faces, from the questions they ask, what the verdict is likely to be. It is pretty clear now that the acquittal which Mr. King apparently did not expect is not to be forthcoming. The evidence he adduced and the arguments he advanced obviously have not been convincing enough for that. It is not necessary to judge by Mr. Bracken's reaction. In the deep and widespread anxiety that attends the issue his views, as those of the leader of a political party offering itself as the alternative to Mr. King's government, probably will command more notice than they appear to have commanded lately. But he is not the foreman of the jury. Nor are the "I told you so" cries of those who have been attempting to make conscription an issue at intervals throughout the war, or who have been assailing the government on one pretext or another, the signs to read.

Common Man's Verdict

From what he (or she) is saying and the way he looks when saying it, from his letters in the swollen "Voice of the People" columns in the newspapers, and the editors' footnotes telling that hundreds have been received for which there is no space, it looks very much as if the common man was not only against acquittal but also against a stay of judgment or a new trial. He seems to want a verdict to be recorded now, a verdict for the prosecution, a verdict against Mr. King for his refusal to accept Colonel Ralston's advice that conscription was needed now.

Mr. King's defence, we take it from the signs, may be considered to have failed. The kindling for a crisis is just as inflammable since he spoke as it was before. It is even more evident now than when we mentioned it a week ago that he set too much store by General McNaughton as a witness. The subpoenaing of McNaughton doubtless served the immediate purpose, at the time of Ralston's threat of resignation, of enabling the Prime Minister to persuade such of his cabinet colleagues as tended to agree with Ralston to consent to giving resistance to conscription a little further trial with McNaughton's aid and to wait and see how the public would take it. It seems to have served no larger purpose. Neither the civilian public nor, to judge by reports from the war correspondents, the army seems content with a further trial of the voluntary system. That such a shrewd appraiser of popular reaction should not have foreseen that this would be so, once awareness developed of the significance of Ralston's resignation, can only be accounted for by the blindness which so often attends prejudice.

Appeal to Electors

And if the public and the army decline to concur, of what value to Mr. King for the riding of the storm is the conditional concurrence of the ministers who let Col. Ralston walk out into the night (or the day) alone? How binding, in the circumstances, is that concurrence? How long is it good for? In face of evidence of civilian and army lack of faith in it, how long a trial is to be given to McNaughton's prescription for the voluntary system?

Having expected the jury to listen to his case for the defence, Mr. King obviously has had to listen to the verdict. With that verdict such as it appears to be, he has had to make another move. He has taken the only move that seemed to be open to him in view of the fact that he has evidently no thought of submitting to the verdict. He has taken an appeal.

The appeal is in the first place to Parliament. But the majority decision which he can pretty well count on getting there will not relieve the crisis, and the protests which will be raised will merely aggravate it. An acquittal, and a new lease of life, can be secured only at the polls. The appeal to Parliament can be merely a preliminary to the appeal to the electors.

Don't be surprised, then, if Mr. King makes his appeal to the court of last resort. Consider the discomfort of his position. Consider the even greater discomfort of ministers who may have thought that Colonel Ralston was right even while being persuaded to stand against him and who now know that very important sections of the public and the army are in no doubt about his being right. Consider the plight Mr. King would be in should these ministers suddenly decide that they could no longer subscribe to the new trial of the voluntary system of raising reinforcements either because it wasn't working well enough or because of lack of public and army faith in it. Especially consider the speeches of Minister St. Laurent in Quebec last week. These speeches were peculiarly calculated to undermine Mr. King's case in the English-speaking provinces, since they stressed the influence of the Quebec attitude on the Prime Minister's decision to reject Colonel Ralston's recommendation. Mr. St. Laurent must have known this. Mr. King must have known it. So the speeches in Quebec must have been made for some purpose. For what purpose could they have been made except that of opening the case in the court of last resort from which even a minority decision might get Mr. King out of his troubles?

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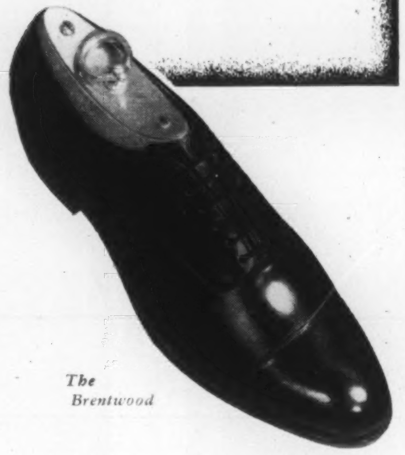
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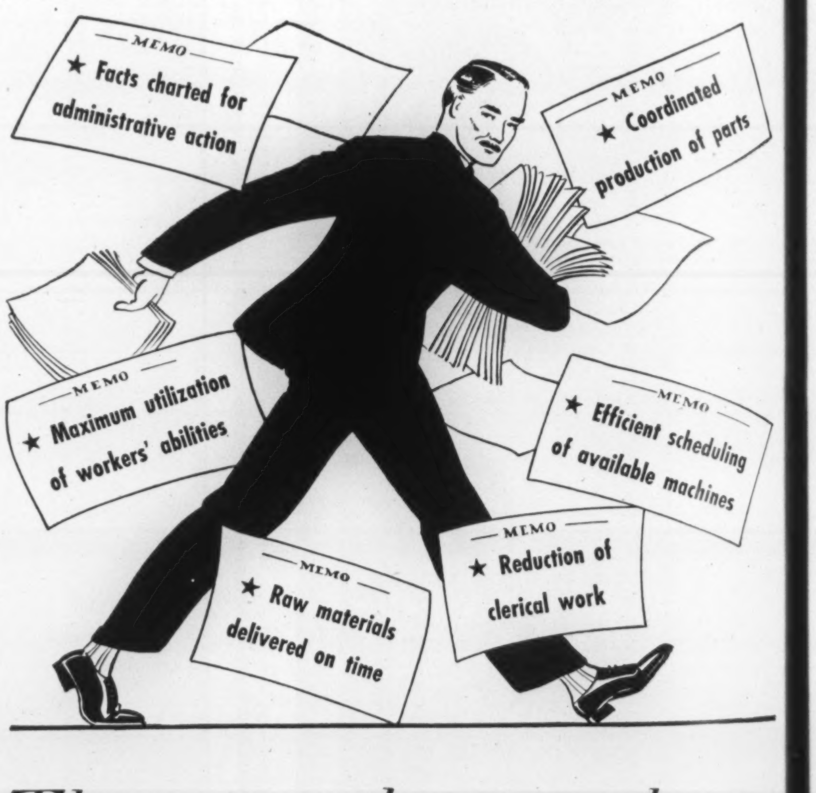
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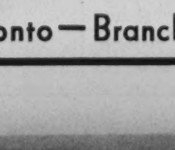

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Tyrol Knotty Problem For the Peacemakers

By ROBERT FRIARY

One of the grave injustices of the last peace settlement was the handing over of the South Tyrol to Italy. In later years the territory was a trading pawn for Hitler and Mussolini. It is probable that with the peace this unhappy country will form a part of a restored Austria.

ONE of the gravest injustices of the peace settlement after the last war was the handing over of the South Tyrol to Italy. It was wholly Austrian except for a handful of Italians.

That was not the end of the tragedy. Since then 225,000 people have been deprived of their liberty, language, and traditions by ruthless Italian rule and Hitler's treachery. Between them the Dictators concocted a diabolical plan to drive these sturdy mountaineers from their country, and to replace them by Italians, unwilling to leave their plains.

The future of the Tyrol is a problem that will face the peacemakers. There is an old tradition of sympathy between Britain and the Tyrolese. Early last century the Tyrol suffered from the incursions of another foreign tyrant, when Napoleon broke it off from Austria and placed it under the sway of his Bavarian ally.

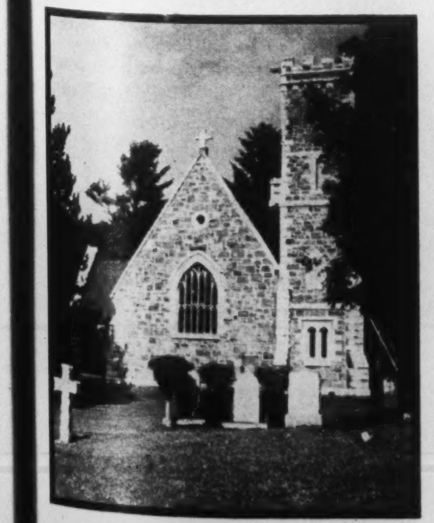
Under the leadership of Andreas Hofer the freedom-loving Tyrolese rose against the French and Germans. Three times they succeeded in driving out the armies of their pillagers and oppressors. Although the sturdy peasants frequently defeated superior forces they were finally crushed by sheer weight of numbers of the regular forces massed against them and Hofer was captured and shot.

Supported by England

But before the heroic struggle ended Hofer had sent two of his devoted friends to England. Georg Schenacher and Josef Müller were received by the Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Bathurst, and were the guests of the Prince Regent at Windsor Castle.

The Earl handed them £30,000, a very big sum at that time, with a letter assuring them of continued financial support, and telling them of the King's keen interest "in the fate of a free and loyal people". After Hofer's death the money was used to assist Tyrolese refugees and victims of the war.

At the end of the last war Italy gained the Trentino from Austria. There the Italian population was more than 97 per cent of the total, and the Austrians have never asked for its return. The case of the South Tyrol was completely different, and Mr. Lloyd George confessed that its surrender to Italy was the greatest injustice done to a defenceless people.



Restoration of the tower of the Sibbald Memorial Church at the foot of Lake Simcoe is being done as a memorial to Stephen Leacock whose remains were interred in the graveyard of the church last spring, and whose family have for many years been among its leading supporters.

During the war fierce fighting had taken place among the glorious Alpine valleys of the country, where some of the loveliest scenery in Europe is situated. The Tyrolese had suffered severely, fighting heroically for their Hapsburg rulers under whom they had lived for nearly three centuries.

At first the Italians treated the Tyrolese with admirable psychological understanding, but when Fascism came in a complete change occurred. From the schools, churches and even the gravestones the native language of the Tyrolese was expunged. Peasants were driven from their homes which they had possessed for hundreds of years to make way for Italian settlers. A huge plant for the production of nitrogen was erected, and it ruined great stretches of vineyards and orchards in the main valley.

Desperate, the Tyrolese turned to Hitler as a saviour. They were soon to discover it was a broken reed they were leaning upon. Hitler literally sold them, for in a deal with Mussolini he received a bonus of approximately 6s. 8d per head.

This was how it came about. On May 17, 1938, Hitler, in an address to Mussolini spoke of the "tragedy of fate which for 2,000 years has prevented the drawing of a clear dividing line between Romans and Germans." The Dictators determined to draw that line, and because the Southern Tyrolese were the stumbling block, they were told they would have to go.

The Official Nazi News Agency put out a cynical report that these people had made a "voluntary decision" to leave in the cause of national solidarity the "wonderful country which has been their homeland for many centuries." Never was a more wicked calumny propagated. The fact was they were to be compulsorily expatriated. Happily the scheme largely failed, because the people flatly refused to leave their homes, and the advent of the war meant the Dictators had no time to complete the nefarious plan.

Now comes the most paradoxical result of all. After Mussolini's fall, Hitler, moving over his head, annexed the South Tyrol, and the Trentino with its Italian population, and has "promised" to give them back to Austria.

But anything he has done will be rendered nugatory on the collapse of the Nazis. But a restored Austria is almost certain in postwar Europe and it is probable that the South Tyrol will form part of it.

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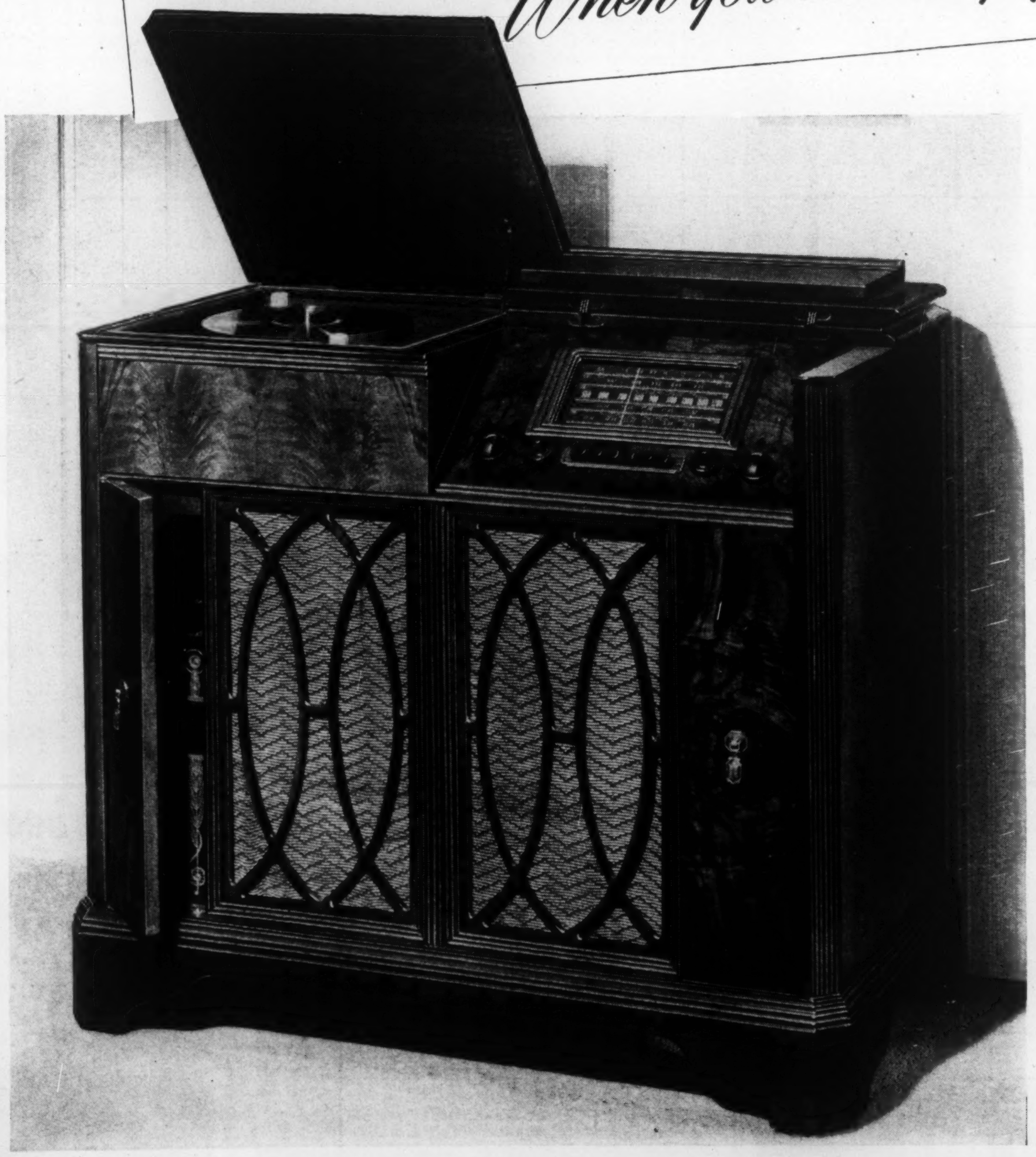

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Will France Make Over Her Political System?

By JOHN GAUNT

There are nine parties in the present De Gaulle government in France. Does this mean that France is going back to her old system of government?

The writer says this is a question which still can't be answered. There are many extreme points of view to be unified if France is to have anything but a multi-party system.

There is the possibility that De Gaulle may be a unifier, and there are signs that Frenchmen of all parties realize the shortcomings of the old system.

AT QUEBEC Mr. Churchill expressed in conversation with President Roosevelt, his desire that France should be increasingly associated with the decisions of the other great Powers. It is a vital interest of Great Britain and the world that France should be a great Power, and the question that is therefore uppermost in the minds of all Allied friends of France is: How long will it take France to recover? That is a question which only the French themselves can answer.

France starts with handicaps. There is her electoral system above all. Is France going back to the old game of many parties; will Governments rise and fall as small groups in the Chamber realign themselves and the tally of ex-Premiers increases? If she does, then she is surely lost.

Many experienced old French politicians must have felt that it was like old times when they saw that there had been a reshuffle in the French National Committee. But they would have been wrong. It was obvious that once Paris was freed the "Provisional Government" would have to readjust itself.

Let us examine the situation as it reveals itself.

When France fell the centre of resistance was General de Gaulle. Gradually, under stimulation from London, or as the result of spontaneous generation, there grew up inside France the Resistance Movement.

When North Africa was freed this National Council of Resistance sent delegates to Algiers to sit in what became the Consultative Assembly. It was found, not perhaps to anyone's great surprise, that the views of the original resistants who had had their headquarters for three years in Carlton-gardens were by no means the same on all points as the views of the resisters who came out of France.

The authority of General de Gaulle, absolute in London, was very much tempered in Algiers. When the invasion came the preconceptions not merely of Carlton-gardens but of Algiers as well were found to be not wholly accurate.

But there is a further complication. The F.F.I. itself is made up of many diverse elements. There are a fair number of Communists—but also a considerable proportion of young Royalists, the former Camelots du Roi. There are members of all political parties and faiths.

Hitherto they have been welded together by the common enemy. How long will it be before they begin to fall apart? Or will they not differ?

No Way of Judging

I do not know. De Gaulle does not know. The trouble is that there is no means of judging "what France thinks."

The F.F.I. is numerically only a very small proportion of the population, and even so the F.F.I. of Paris has different views from the F.F.I. of the provinces.

General de Gaulle, who has acquired considerable political wisdom in exile, has seen the vital necessity for taking the political temperature of France at the earliest possible opportunity.

He has announced that there will be elections at which every adult Frenchman and Frenchwoman will vote as soon as France is completely liberated and the prisoners and those deported to work in Germany have returned.

In the meanwhile he will carry on with a Government so widely based—ranging from respected old M. Jeanneney, former President of the Senate and a man of the Right, to the Communists— as to be politically colorless. There are nine parties in his Government—excluding the parties covered by the label "Resistance."

But by his announcement General de Gaulle brings into a confused political situation two further imponderables. What will the returned young men think? What will the women, getting the vote for the first time, do with it?

The Frenchmen of London proved to have a different outlook from the Frenchmen of Algiers, and Normandy, and Paris. The Frenchmen who were taken prisoner in 1940 will have different views still, and these may themselves differ from, say, the views of the Frenchmen deported in 1943.

Trend to Left

I am sorry to be the man who "knows all the questions," but I defy anyone to know all the answers. At the moment the trend in French politics is to the Left—in Paris to the extreme Left. But the women of France are notable for their conservatism. Their intervention may upset the prognostications of even the wisest French political observers.

There is, moreover, the personal position of General de Gaulle himself. If he can remain above politics he may play a great role as a unifier of a disunited France. If, on the other hand, he either descends, or is forced, into the political arena his tenure of power will be brief.

That strange, dour, direct man has too many enemies as it is. There are his enemies of the Left, who see him as a dictator; his enemies of the Right, who suspect him of preparing to hand over France to Communism.

One fact must be recognized. There is undoubtedly a strong authoritarian trend in French politics today.

Large numbers of Frenchmen will tell you in confidence: "The Germans taught us a lot. They taught us organization," and the number of those who think like that may be increased when the prisoners return.

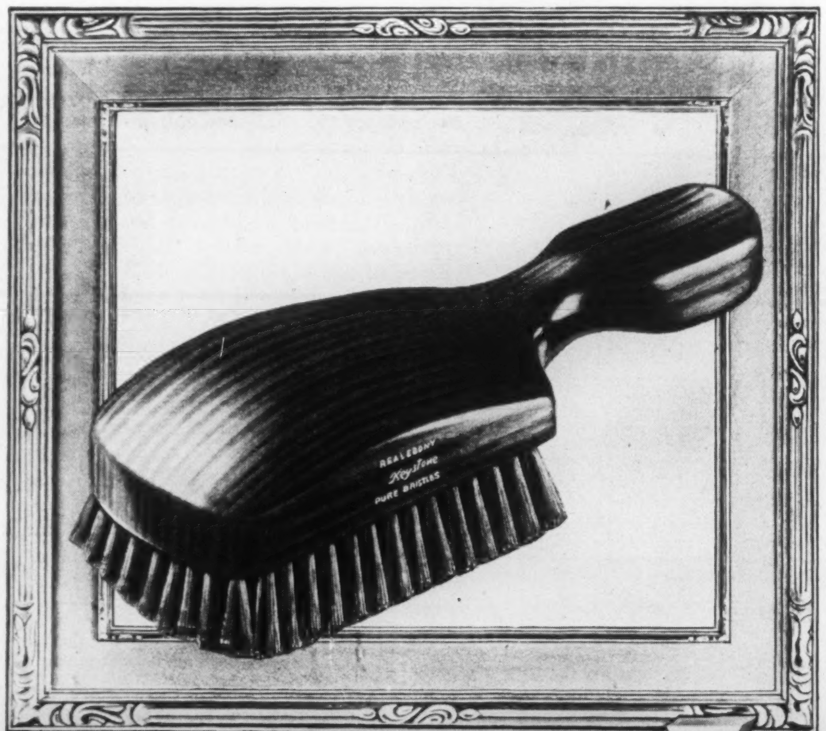
If it is not carried too far, if it merely takes the form of a greater national discipline, it may not be altogether a bad thing. Still, that is for the French to decide.

One thing is certain—and this is where we came in: If the old corrupt political system, the war of parties and personalities and cheque-books returns, France cannot recover. Happily there are signs that many Frenchmen of all parties realize this.

With France in the melting pot there is every chance that their wisdom will prevail.

Bismarck thought he had France down for a generation or more, crushed by the indemnity he was exacting. Once more France survived and with amazing speed paid off the indemnity and was on her feet again.

This is a nation of astonishing vitality. France is never nearer greatness, nearer re-birth than when she is apparently finished. The great upsurge of "liberation" may well be the portent for which her friends have been looking.



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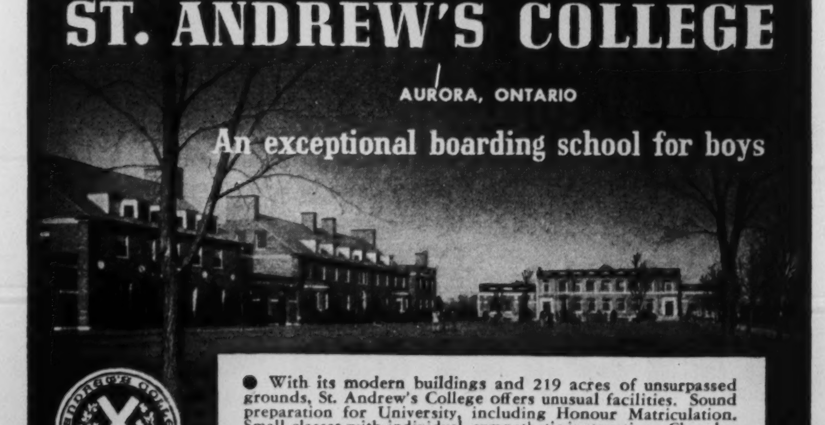

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

A "Pakistan" Proposal for Solving the Thorny Quebec Problem

By B. K. SANDWELL

DR. CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX, in a pamphlet bearing the arresting title "Must Canada Split?" (Ryerson, 25c), makes the suggestion of a Pakistan policy for this Dominion—the granting to the province of Quebec of the same right which it is proposed to grant to the Mohammedan provinces of India when that country embarks on a career of self-government under its own constitution, the right to vote itself out and set up a separate Dominion.

Dr. Silcox suggests that "the present situation cannot go on indefinitely without serious effects on the whole future development of Canada," and that the alternative to a Pakistan policy may be civil war—which he dismisses as "unthinkable." Any third alternative, however, he finds "most difficult to envisage," and his pamphlet appears to be designed to lead Canadians to the conclusion that the separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada is the only way out.

By "the present situation" which "cannot go on" he seems to mean the existence within a democratic Canada of what he sees as becoming more and more a theocratic local state under the government of the Quebec Legislature. It has to be admitted that this situation presents grave problems, and never graver than at the present moment. The French of Quebec are certainly tending more and more to regard their province as a French and Catholic state, on the analogy of the Irish and Catholic state which has developed in Eire, and whose example is very constantly in their minds. The state of Eire acquired, however, by its separation from Britain, one characteristic to which the Quebec French attach the greatest importance, namely, the right to remain neutral in a war in which the rest of the British Commonwealth is engaged. Neutrality is now impossible for Quebec when Canada decides to go to war. This is the real cause of the unyielding resistance of the Quebec French to effective conscription; taxation for war purposes they will endure, though not without protest when it runs into the billions, but compulsory military service never. (This does not prevent them from volunteering, as the Irish of Eire do, in considerable numbers by individual choice, to fight in a war of which they broadly approve though determined to maintain that "this is not our war.") If the population of Quebec cannot be technically neutral, it must at least be free from any compulsion to fight.

Cost of Neutrality

The neutrality of Eire has unquestionably cost many thousands of United Nations lives and uncounted treasure, in the war which is now drawing to a close. On the other hand the compelling of the Irish into the war, against their will, by denying them the right of full self-government might have been even more costly, by diminishing the effective sympathy of the United States in the years before that republic was driven into full belligerency by the Japanese attack. The neutrality of Quebec, it is important to note, would be far less costly. Quebec could indeed never really be much more neutral than the United States. The principles of continental defence which have been forced upon the world by the new weapons will apply just as strongly to a divided Canada as to a united one, and the Americans would view with grim and probably effective disapproval the neutrality of the territory east of the Ottawa River in any major war in which the United States was a participant, it might be permitted to preserve a strictly formal neutrality, but if it ever looked like affording a base for enemy action it would be seized by the United States in ten minutes if it did not undertake to prevent such action by its own strength.

Dr. Silcox does not discuss some of the difficulties which would be raised by the separation of Quebec from Canada. One is that of access to the Atlantic for Ontario and the more westerly provinces, of which he says only that it is a mistake to assume that Quebec must remain in Canada because "it controls our way to the sea." Another is that of guarantees for the non-French population. It is far from inconceivable that a Quebec with full sovereign powers might enact the expulsion of British subjects on the ground of Jewish racial origin or Communist belief. (British Columbia in the same circumstances would certainly today be expelling them for Japanese racial origin), and some protection would have to be afforded for these and any other class of residents who might be exposed to any kind of discrimination. It is possible that such matters could be adequately dealt with by a "treaty" such as that between Eire and Great Britain.

Wave of Clericalism

The chief consideration which impels Dr. Silcox to the conclusion that separation is the only solution is his belief that the French-Canadian community in Quebec is largely "corporatist and anti-democratic" and to the extent that it is so is incapable of cooperating with the rest of Canada in a truly democratic state. This appears to the present writer to be an unduly pessimistic view to take of the present rather pronounced wave of clericalism which is sweeping over the province, and which may be to a large extent a purely temporary result of the conflict between the anti-conscriptionists of Quebec and the conscriptionists of other provinces. It would surely be rash to affirm that the French-Canadian of Quebec is likely to be at all times as anti-democratic as he has recently shown himself in the Bouchard affair, in the forcible suppression of Communist meetings in the city of Quebec (a suppression approved by the clericalist press), and the lionising of anti-conscription rioters such as the unfortunate Guenette. It has to be remembered, however, that even the more liberal among Quebec thinkers admit that the Quebec French-Canadian is not much interested in democracy, and history records that he has never been much influenced by either the French Revolution or the American one, so that to the extent to which he has been safeguarded from both of these events he is still in the mental atmosphere of the France of the early eighteenth century. The running of a country on democratic principles, when it contains a large and compact block of people who are not much interested in democracy, is obviously difficult.

It is certainly well that these problems should be faced by the Canadian people of both sections. It is not necessary that action should be taken on them in a period of exceptionally violent stresses and acerbities; the carving up of a country in a mere fit of temper would be a disaster of the first magnitude. Nevertheless it may as well be recognized that it is no longer necessary that the French of Quebec should be kept, if it is against their will, in a political unit in which they constitute a minority, and that if it is their desire to constitute a political unit of their own it can, under certain conditions, be arranged. The "shotgun wedding" recently referred to in these columns by an exponent of the French-Canadian point of view, is not incapable of being dissolved—not of course by a divorce, but by the decision of the two parties that, being entered into under duress, it was never valid.

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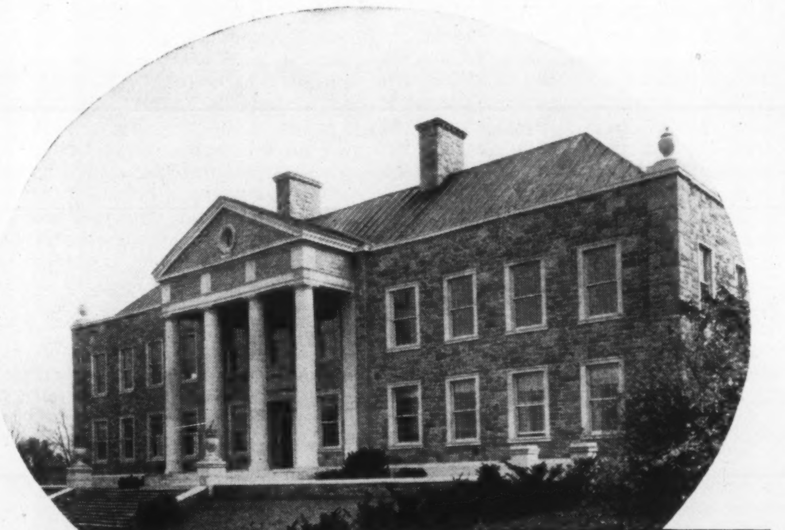
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THE HITLER WAR

Sound German Solution Possible Only Within Federated Europe

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

LAST week I considered the likely changes in German boundaries, plans for splitting up or decentralizing the remainder of the Reich, and the much-discussed question of whether we can re-educate the German people. The conclusion was that we could not put complete confidence in this solution of the German problem, any more than we could in proposals for partitioning or decentralizing the Reich, though both measures should be tried.

Hence the increasing discussion of methods of controlling German heavy industry, as the real key to future security. Here again, we have those, like Morgenthau, who would grasp the opportunity of the moment, and simply make an end to German industrial power.

Under this plan, even German coal mines are to be sealed, and a pared-down Germany of 40 to 50 millions left, without any aid whatsoever, to make such living as it can from agriculture. It is a modern version of the destruction of Carthage, and as such, it is at least a plan offering security for a considerable period.

I make no argument against it on the point of view of justice. The German nation deserves a terrible punishment for the crimes which have been committed in its name, and in which millions of its members have shared. We cannot hope to filter out all the guilty. A collective punishment of the nation might be justified from the point of view of human justice, if not from that of divine justice.

Plan Too Destructive

The latter is hardly likely to prevail at this peace settlement. Nor do I think is the Carthaginian plan attributed to Mr. Morgenthau. It is one thing to bomb the war plants of a deadly enemy who is hurling flaming V-2 rockets at you, but quite another to go around with the sledgehammer, in cold blood, and eradicate every vestige of science and industry in his country, and seal up good coal mines. If we are not too soft-hearted, then at least we are too constructive-minded to do that. Are we not always talking of the *reconstruction* of Europe after the war?

Well, Europe includes Germany, for better or for worse. The Ruhr is not only the centre of Germany's heavy industry, but the centre of the heavy industry of Europe. German industry is important to the whole continent. Wouldn't it be better to preserve what is left of it after this winter of *Gotterdammerung* and make it help in the reconstruction of Europe? That, too, would be justice —of a saner kind.

But it poses, most insistently, the measures of control which we can devise to make sure that the Germans cannot use this industry to prepare a third bid for world power, as evidence indicates their General Staff is already scheming to do. The French authorities have worked out a plan for such control, and outlined it to correspondents a fortnight ago.

They propose to put the great Ruhr industries under international ownership, with an international board of control. Western German industry would then be sharply orientated to serve Western Europe, instead of looking southeastward for markets in Central Europe and the Balkans. A long French military occupation of the Rhineland is also coupled with this scheme.

There has been some discussion, too, of reviving the 1919 plan for setting up an autonomous Rhineland state, but this has not crystallized out as yet. The French Foreign Minister, Bidault, was explicit in an interview given just previous to Mr. Churchill's arrival in Paris, in denying that France wanted any German territory, or any German minority within her borders.

Nor did he believe in the de-industrialization of Germany. He believes in control, and since "the British and Americans will one day want to go home" while the French have to go on living next door to Germany, he thinks that France should have a privileged place on the control commission. All this, as we shall see later, is closely connected with the fast developing plan for a solid Western European bloc of Britain, France, Belgium and Holland.

There are other industrial controls, however, which can be enforced by the more remote powers presently at war with Germany. The tabulations which have been made, since long before the war, of the strategic raw materials of which Germany is short or lacking entirely, suggest that these might be rationed to her in future, so that she could not build up a war stockpile.

Another supremely important control, in fact the one which would almost suffice if all others were neglected, is prohibition of the manufacture of aircraft of any kind. To make good the control of rubber, the Reich's synthetic rubber plant might be destroyed; and the same would hold for her synthetic oil plant—if any of it survives the war.

The emphasis in all such plans, other than a complete wiping-out of German industry, is on *control,* which depends on long-term agreement among the Allies. It is true that the natural division of spheres of occupation would place the most industrialized part of Germany in our hands. But if we were not to continue in agreement with Russia, the question would be bound to come up whether it was wiser to weaken Germany, or to add her strength to that of the Western European bloc.

This perfectly exemplifies the danger of rivalry over the body of Germany, of both sides bidding for German adherence, which any Soviet policy of dominating the whole east of Europe would rise up. Nothing would more certainly prevent a sound solution of the German problem while we have the chance.

Where We Should Agree

We may not be able to agree with the Soviets on the re-education of the Germans to liberal democracy, even if this proved feasible. Indeed, it is certain we cannot, since our eastern allies believe heart and soul in their own totalitarian materialism. But we ought to be able to agree at least on the more vital matters of border adjustments, political decentralization, industrial control and length of occupation.

This latter, the able and penetrating writer Leopold Schwarzschild (in *The Primer Of The Coming World*) believes should last at least 50 years. It must be long enough, he argues, for all the virulent Nazis of today to have completely passed from the political stage, long enough to eradicate military training, military science, the whole art of war which has been brought to such a high level in Germany by intensive cultivation during the past century and a half.

He would permit no maneuvers, no militarized police such as the Germans developed in the '20's to supplement their small army, no publication of military books or studies, no teaching of flying or even gliding.

Certainly that is a very clear solution, which gets right to the root of the matter. But it depends on long-term control; depends on the British and American people seeing it through over a period of nearly two generations, and depends to a great extent on long-term agreement with Russia. And many, many things could happen within the next 50 years to upset such a plan.

There is the consideration that while we are demilitarizing Germany, another great militaristic power might develop. It is with no thought of excusing the Germans that one recalls that she is not the first conquering power in history.

The German urge to conquest may be sapped after this terrible and costly failure, as the French was after the Napoleonic era; in fact, Dr. Benes predicted as much to me, and said that at the very least Germany would go into eclipse for many decades. But we would surely be optimistic to believe that no other militaristic power will follow her onto the European stage.

A long-range solution of the German problem should also take this possibility into account. This brings us up point-blank before the question: can there be any sound solution of the German question except within an enduring European solution? And by this I mean European union or federation.

How is it that in this great historical opportunity the more far-sighted leaders of Europe are not pressing all-out for this obvious solution for Europe's suicidal conflicts? A decade before the war such an unimaginative-seeming person as Clement Atlee could utter the slogan: "Europe must federate or perish!" T. G. Masaryk and Benes, Briand and Herriot, Churchill and Lothian, de Madariaga of Spain and Paul Hymans of Belgium all gave their support to Coudenhove-Kalergi's passionate campaign for "Pan-Europe".

Yet during the war only Churchill and Jan Masaryk, of the more prominent leaders on the United Nations side, have espoused plans for federation. Churchill, in his speech of March 21 last year, urged a Council of Europe, embracing the whole of Europe, with alongside the great powers groupings or confederations of the smaller states, all giving "the largest common measure of the integrated life of Europe that is possible, without destroying the individual characteristics and traditions of its many ancient and historic races."

But this noble plan, he emphasized, could only be accomplished with the cordial and concerted agreement and participation of Britain, Russia and the United States. The United States, world's greatest example of federation, has given no support or leader-

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ship in this scheme; and Russia has vehemently opposed it.

Only Jan Masaryk continues courageously to urge Danubian confederation, in face of the stern disapproval of Russia. It will be remembered that early in the war he developed a plan for confederation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and also urged Yugoslavia and Greece to prepare a Balkan Federation. Stalin lost no time in smashing this plan, as soon as Russia was in the war, by being very nice to the Czechoslovaks and very tough with the Poles.

The Soviet press pretends to believe that any such plan for Eastern European or all-European federation could only be directed against the Soviet Union, a suspicion apparently based on the fact that middle and upper class, liberal and conservative European statesmen were promoting it. The Soviet Union quite clearly intends, from its activity with the Lublin Committee, with Tito's movement, with the EAM in Greece, the Communists in France, Italy and Spain, that the working people, or rather the communist element among the working people, shall determine Europe's future.

It is an understandable policy, based on the Marxist theory that there is something fundamentally good in the "common" people, and the assurance that the communist groups of Europe will carry out the wishes of the Soviet Union. I don't dispute the honesty of the Soviet belief that this is the best solution for them. I don't accuse them of anything. I merely point out the evidence that this *is* their policy, and I think we should recognize it and try to deter them from it.

I certainly don't believe that it is the best policy for Europe. And I think enough European states will feel the same way about their ancient traditions and their Christian civilization which have played such an enormous part in shaping the western world, to group around Britain and France in a free federation of Western Europe.

This would divide Europe sharply between two worlds, and squarely across the body of Germany. I can think of no better preparation for another war, and I earnestly hope that Churchill and Roosevelt can convince Stalin of this at their coming meeting.

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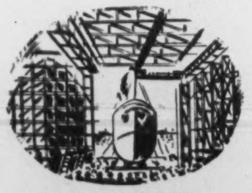
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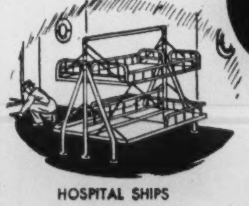
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And All My Friends Voted for Dewey

By ALLEN WATSON

In this article Mr. Watson analyses the psychology underlying last week's American election results.

He does not believe that the large minority who voted for Dewey, as typified by his own friends, did so for any but domestic reasons. As for the majority vote for Roosevelt, this too was cast not because of his internationalism, but because of the full pay-cheque.

I HAVE recently moved to a rather humble suburb of Los Angeles and my hand-waving and "hi-yuh!" acquaintanceship (one does not have "bowing acquaintances" in humble American suburbs) nearly all voted for Roosevelt. But I myself am still hopelessly mired, I am afraid, among the so-called better classes of my Beverly Hill days. For practically all my friends, whom I now seldom see as my move was like a Torontonian moving from Rosedale to Pickering, voted for Dewey. Make no mistake about it, the better classes, in the accepted sense, voted for Dewey.

This is something that citizens of allied countries, even Canada, probably cannot understand. To them the issue was clear: "the war comes first, and why break up a winning team?" But white-collared Americans thought this winning-team stuff relatively unimportant, compared with the necessity for a domestic house-cleaning. And by white-collared Americans I mean not only my friends and their like of the lesser business and financial world but also the Duponts and the Joe Pews.

They thought it unimportant, not because Mr. Dewey was also "win the war", and internationalist (with all the Republican isolationists save "Ham" Fish still lurking in a dark corner of his tent!) but because they regard victory in Europe as definitely won and victory in Asia as definitely promised for delivery in 1946 at the latest. After 1946 they don't expect, or want, to have any allies.

I know that this is a pretty broad statement, and one which disagrees with many findings, such as that contained in Miss Whitton's closing paragraph in her SATURDAY NIGHT article of November 4, when she said: "Whatever (the campaign's) result, this is certain—the people of the United States have no illusion that they can ever again live to themselves and trade with a world whose life can be considered apart from their own."

Allies Must be F.O.B.

My American friends don't talk this way at all. I don't say that they wouldn't accept allies if they were delivered F.O.B. New York, but they certainly will be opposed to making any great concessions to get them. They still have a deep distrust of the rest of the world, especially Russia, and they want to have as little to do with it as possible.

But I repeat that they didn't vote for Dewey on that account—they voted for him for domestic reasons—because they couldn't go for the fourth term and because they disliked the experimentation and even, you might say, the idealism, of the New Deal, and because they feared Sidney Hillman.

Such foreign thinking as they accomplished centred around the point which my favorite American columnist, Samuel Grafton, made in his election-day release, and which I think is so aptly put that I quote it at some length:

"The fashion today, in some quarters, is to profess to believe that Russian communism will overcome us unless Dewey wins and saves us from this newest form of the same old foreign devil.

"The foreign devil has been almost as consistently an issue in American politics as in Chinese politics, or Japanese politics, and it is time we announced our maturity and our coming of age among the nations of the earth by throwing him into the ashcan forever.

"You don't hear the English muttering and growling about how Russia intends to take them over. The English are perfectly conscious of their own long history as a free and independent nation, and they see no need to labor the point.

"They are free, they are independent, they know it, everybody knows it. But we are forever throwing out our chests and announcing that we aren't going to let England run us, or we aren't going to let Russia run us, etc.

"It's so corny, and it's such an old, silly story in American political life.

"Look, we're big boys now. Nobody is going to take us over."

More thinking like this is still badly needed in the United States.

Jobs for All and Lower Taxes

As for the domestic issues, which I contend decided the election, neither President Roosevelt nor Governor Dewey has much to be proud of in his campaign speeches. Especially, I think, the latter. They both made promises which cannot be fulfilled without some "blood, sweat and tears", which they *didn't* promise. Mr. Dewey promised jobs for all, by federal aid if necessary, and in particular he promised the Ham 'n Egg-minded denizens of Southern California, in his Los Angeles Coliseum address, a greatly enlarged social security program. At the same time, as Miss Dorothy Thompson reminded us in the best of the pre-election speeches, he promised lower taxes. I think the common people of the United States—my hand-waving acquaintances — were just too darn smart to swallow those elephantine cross-promises.

It is significant that the popular vote closely followed the 1940 vote. Which is to say that Mr. Dewey, like Mr. Willkie, polled a very large minority, far larger than the electoral college tabulation, by States, indicated. Every one of my friends who voted for Mr. Dewey, voted for Mr. Willkie in 1940. (Bear in mind that Mr. Willkie was not for "one world" in 1940.) They would have voted the same way for Mr. Bricker or Mr. Taft, had one of these been the Republican presidential nominee, despite their worse isolationist record, as compared with the then-silent Dewey.

Some of my younger readers will not remember any Republican United States. To them Roosevelt is the perennial man-in-power. But the following extract from an article written by me on the day I write this, only in 1928, may be worth quoting:

"There is not much doubt as to the result of a Presidential election. I refer to the overwhelming numerical superiority of the Republican party. Arrogating to themselves the title 'the Party of Prosperity', they carry all before them; the Democratic party, the party of the foreigner, the reformer, the experimenter, and of the downtrodden, has never a chance. Since 1844, with the sole exception of Wilson's second election, a Democratic candidate has never been elected save when the birth of a third party split the Republican vote. And Wilson's re-election occurred in wartime, in an atmosphere of 'don't change horses in the middle of the stream'. Broadly speaking, the Republican party is the party of Success, of Capitalism—and this is a nation of capitalists. Someone once said 'when the Bank of England falls, England falls'. Similarly, it might be said that when Wall Street falls, the Republican party will fall, and not until then."

In the long dark months between October 1929 and November 1932 Wall Street, if it didn't exactly fall, certainly slipped. And the "party of prosperity" slipped with it.

But it wasn't in the cards for the 1944 party of prosperity—the Democratic party—to slip. Maybe, by 1948, the pay-cheque will not be so fat and then the human tendency to turn against the government when times are bad may bring a change. But my friends will still be voting Republican because, and it's a rather pitiful thing, they still think, nostalgically, of 1913 and even of 1928, as normal times.

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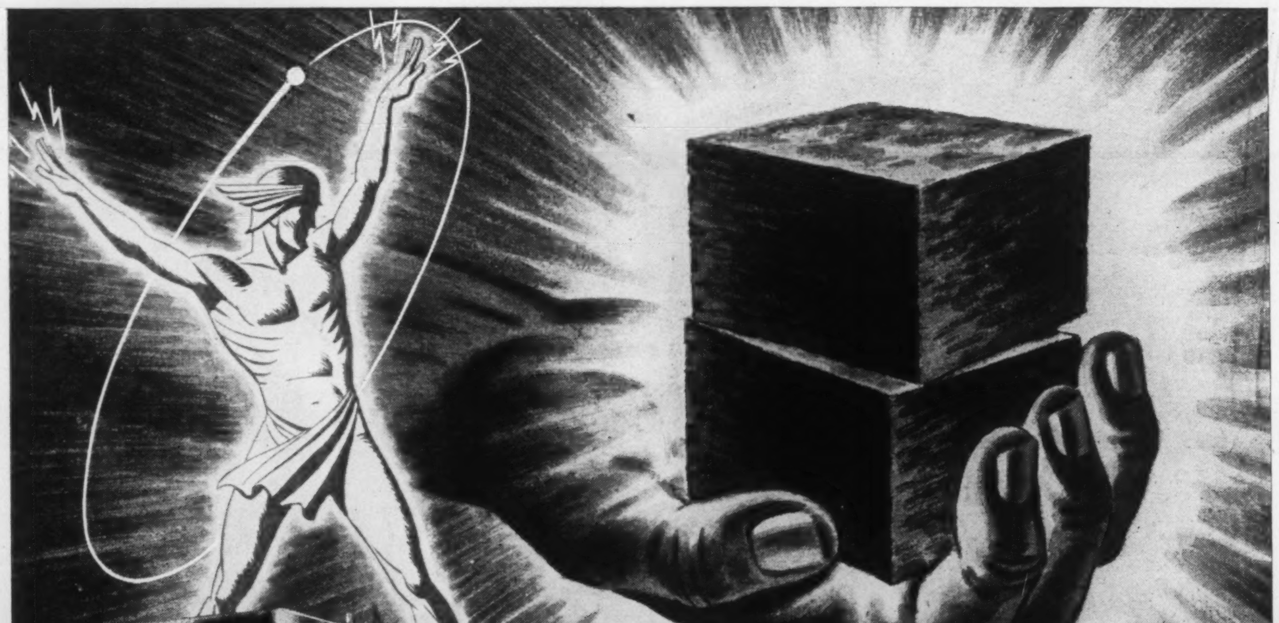

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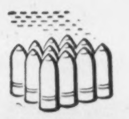

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FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Western Europe Is Not A Land of Abundance

By MICHAEL POWER

The writer corrects the somewhat general impression that Europe is not too badly off for food and clothing. Belgium, particularly, he says, is bound to be short of food, and until there is extensive rehabilitation both she and France will need assistance.

SINCE the day when the liberating armies of the Allies commenced to spread over the dominated lands of western Europe, much misconception has arisen concerning the food situation in those areas. A very black picture has tended to the opposite extreme, and to create an impression in some minds that we have to do with a well-fed and not ill-attired people.

Food and wine have been offered to the passing troops with a carefree hospitality which was not a little confusing to the harassed housewife trying to make-do on a somewhat slim ration.

The picture is not one which depicts a true state of affairs. Rather like a present day host at home, many French and Belgians have brought out the last offerings of the cupboard; to celebrate the return of the conquerors fetes have been provided which have little in common with the conditions of the background.

In parts of both France and Belgium there has been real starvation, although generally speaking, there have been no actual famine conditions in either country. In both, the state of the kitchen front has varied according to region and conditions. But the over-all effect in both lands has been one of prolonged malnutrition.

Shortage Unequal

Food supplies in Belgium and France differed somewhat prior to the war. Belgium imported some seventy per cent; France was, normally, almost self-supporting. In the former land the German occupation, apart from the requisitioning of supplies, cut off most of her overseas resources. In France the Germans systematically pillaged supplies, leaving only sufficient to enable the French to exist with the requisite physical strength to enable them to carry on with their labors for the German war machine.

Shortage affected various sections of both peoples unequally. It was natural that it should hit the towns more than the countryside, where the peasants in the agricultural food producing areas were able, in spite of severe supervision by the German requisitioning authorities, to get enough for themselves and their families. There was the Black Market to aid the rich. In France the worst shortages were felt on the Riviera coast, in the industrial districts, and in the Alpine departments. In those areas many poor people had to rely on food parcels from the country.

RETURNING TRANSPORT

A STEEL-DARK sea and a ragged sky,
A cold wind whipping the crowded rail
Where lone green waves roll sadly by
And melt in our milk-white trail.

But sweet, of a sudden, those wind-swept skies,
And blithe the throb of the steady screw
As faint and far to a thousand eyes
The hills of home loom blue!

ARTHUR STRINGER

It may be surprising news to the ordinary man on the street to learn that the Black Market was by no means so black in France as it has been colored. It played a large part in staving-off real starvation from the French people.

There was, of course, a black side to it, and the Germans made hay while it lasted, spending French reparations to keep it going. But the real "black" market which enabled France to survive was one which operated outside the controlled system for the benefit of the French alone. It was the market in which food was sold privately to the French. It is no exaggeration to state that it kept thousands of French families from starvation. Many peasants sold what they could privately to their compatriots at reasonable prices.

While the appropriately named Black Market operated for the benefit of the opulent, the patriotic black market functioned where it could, in country districts, and wherever German control could be avoided.

It was very easy for our troops to get a wrong impression of food conditions in France when they landed in Normandy on D Day. Normandy has always been one of the greatest food producing regions in France, and the state of war at the time left it largely over-stocked, notwithstanding the fact that food was desperately needed in other parts of the country.

There is, of course, a serious general food shortage in Western Europe. Nor is the shortage automatically remedied by the departure of the Germans. Much land has been devastated, transport and transport facilities destroyed. Long established facilities for communication and exchange have been thrown into chaos. In fact all the conditions necessary for the well-being of a people have to be recovered from the destructive hand of war, and an enemy occupation, before anything like normality can return. France's present harvest will, of course, go to feed the French, but both France and Belgium will need assistance to recover their former self-sufficiency; they will need it even more to solve their immediate food problems.

It is a situation which can only be remedied slowly, but the recovery, not only of Western Europe, but of the Continent generally, is as essential to world prosperity and peace as it is to the nations concerned.

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This is a luscious tropical fruit which makes a useful as well as a charming and beautiful house plant. It bears both flowers and fruit at the same time. The flowers are pure white and delightfully fragrant. The fruit is about the size of a walnut, of a beautiful reddish color, and of delicious, sweet and spicy flavor. Fine for eating out of hand, and unsurpassed for making jelly. These plants are usually grown from seed and begin to bloom and bear fruit while quite small.

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Just a "Hi there, young sailor!"—and Johnny's world is aglow with a wonderful magic! It's daddy's voice . . . daddy talking to him and to mother from 'way the other end of Canada. Yes, it's a mighty big moment—an exciting moment that depends, in part, on *you!*

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No Good National Plan For Rehabilitation

By STANLEY CALDWELL

Canada's set-up on rehabilitation for the disabled sounds adequate and even impressive — but it reads better than it appears to function. Rehabilitation officials say it lacks co-ordination, is not making full use of the experience and facilities available, is not geared for continuous postwar service, is giving rise to mistakes which rehabilitation workers stopped making twenty years ago, and particularly, that the three stages of its rehabilitation pattern do not dovetail.

The author is Director of the Industrial Division of the Health League of Canada.

THERE is a new law in Great Britain which makes it compulsory for industry to hire a certain percentage of disabled persons. That is a good law, and there are indications that a similar law may be passed in Canada, but it is not a complete answer to the problem of placing handicapped veterans in congenial jobs.

Men with years of experience in physiotherapy and vocational training define rehabilitation as the restoration of earning power to the disabled. "That is based," they explain, "upon our knowledge that most of the physically-handicapped possess latent talents that may be developed and utilized after proper training and placement."

What then is Canada's scheme for the restoration of earning power to disabled veterans?

Is it a good scheme?

"There is not yet in Canada a continuous effort to reclaim the nation's cripples," report authorities on vocational training and placement. "Each branch of the services appears to be embarking on a program for the physical rehabilitation of its own casualties."

What is involved in the complete rehabilitation of the physically handicapped? Here, briefly, is the pattern:

(1) Therapy.
(2) Vocational training.
(3) Job placement.

And each step must dovetail with the other if the pattern is to be effective.

Canada's set-up on rehabilitation, as outlined by the former Department of Pensions and National Health, sounds adequate and even impressive—but it reads better than it appears to function. Rehabilitation officials say that it lacks co-ordination; that it is not making full use of the experience and facilities available from existing agencies; that it is not geared for continuous postwar service; that it is giving rise to mistakes which rehabilitation workers stopped making twenty years ago; and, particularly, that the three stages of its rehabilitation pattern do not dovetail—a most serious weakness insofar as the restoration of the veteran's earning power is concerned.

At the present time, a wounded serviceman goes to a convalescent home of the army, navy or air force, where he receives physiotherapy and, in some cases, occupational therapy.

Too Many Delays

He is discharged from there and proceeds to placement officers of the government. If he needs vocational guidance, he is referred to a committee under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Education.

Then, after training, he returns to the placement officers, or to National Selective Service.

Veterans complain that there are discouraging breaks and delays in this program. They feel that they are being shunted from pillar to post; that some placement officers are not well qualified for their work; that the men are being handled, not as individuals with specific abilities, but as so much merchandise on a creaking assembly line.

"The secret of rehabilitation," says one authority, "is individual case work. A man's cure should be started promptly and, from the moment therapy begins, he should be handled as an individual with talents and ambitions of his own. Moreover, the stages of therapy, training and placement should be so close together as to be practically a single process. Some neurotics are created by improper handling."

On the other hand, neurosis is often prevented by proper handling.

It is often possible to tell by studying a man during physiotherapy and occupational therapy just what type of vocational training he will need, or what kind of a job he would like and could fill.

The disabled man should be carefully studied during therapy and his abilities assessed. Vocational training should be started as soon as possible. A psychiatrist must be available for consultation on problems of mental health and, in many cases, on training and job placement.

The placement officer will then be familiar with the man's case from the moment therapy begins. He will, in fact, be as familiar with the man's abilities as the doctors and nurses are with his disabilities.

Moreover, the placement officer should be specially trained and qualified for his work.

National Plan Needed

Some months ago, at a conference called by National Selective Service, it was urged that "consideration be given to the development of both a comprehensive plan and actual facilities at the earliest possible moment in order that the needs of the handicapped may be more adequately met and that the interest and co-operation of employers may be stimulated and broadened."

It seems apparent that the needs of the physically handicapped can only be met by a National or Dominion-Provincial scheme for the rehabilitation of cripples. For peak efficiency it would serve all cripples—regardless of the source of their injuries—both veterans and civilians. It should be permanent, and designed to give postwar service. Experience shows that an injured person will often require further service years after his initial disability has been corrected. Many veterans will need therapeutic treatment for conditions arising from earlier war injuries.

The plan should not be allowed to languish like the rehabilitation program of the last war.

Federal grants could support provincial machinery—such as, for example, a Provincial Rehabilitation Council. This council would co-ordinate the work of various agencies within the province. Industrial disabilities would obviously be handled by rehabilitation services of Workmen's Compensation Boards. Cases requiring sheltered work would be referred to the Society for Crippled Civilians, and other qualified agencies would logically participate.

Large central clinics could serve each province or, as an alternative, smaller regional clinics could be established.

In many cases, qualified agencies would function as they do now, but with better direction. There would be a minimum of over-lapping to ensure efficiency and to facilitate the selection and training of personnel to handle placement work.

(This is not speculation on the part of the writer. It is the considered opinion of some of those who are

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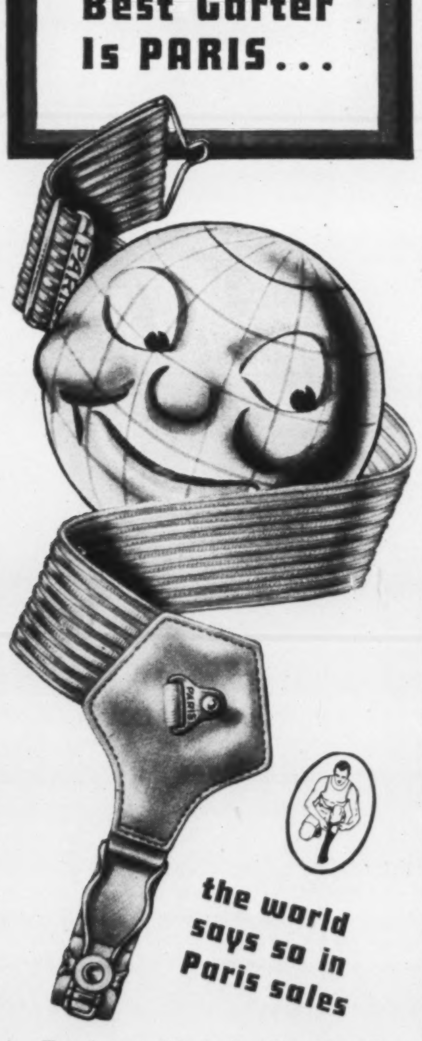
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interested in, and constantly struggling with, the problems of training and placement of handicapped people.)

Compulsory legislation is not enough. Nor is it realistic to appeal to sympathy alone. A man's need for recognition will survive a physical handicap. He still wants a chance to prove himself, to show that he is a useful citizen and a productive worker. He wants the kind of a job that he will like and for which he has been properly trained.

Disabled Workers Efficient

It is quite obvious, moreover, that the "interest and co-operation of management must be stimulated and broadened." It is reported that many employers, even during the wartime emergency, have refused to hire physically handicapped workers, contending that they are more susceptible to injury or otherwise constitute a liability as far as compensation is concerned.

This attitude is regrettable. It is based on theoretical fears and prejudice—not facts. A survey of 125 industrial firms made by the American Society of Safety Engineers reveals that:

(1) 66% of the employers said that the productive output of these workers was as high as that of the able-bodied.

(2) 24% stated that it was higher, because the handicapped had developed greater powers of concentration than most able-bodied workers.

(3) 55% of the employers said there was less absenteeism in the handicapped group.

(4) 83% stated that labor turnover among them was lower than among the able-bodied.

What determines a man's value to his employer is not what he has lost—but what he has left.

And what he has left can only be recognized, developed and utilized by sound rehabilitation. Wise placement is essential. It is a mistake to line up a series of certain factory operations and label them as "handicapped jobs"—a procedure fraught with the danger of letting potential leaders go to seed at routine tasks. Today in industry, many men are doing what is theoretically impossible for them to do with their disabilities.

Individual case work—that's the keynote. "Variable circumstances control the proper placement of each person," explain rehabilitation workers. "Study and experience show that possibilities in placement are much more diversified than is generally considered feasible."

The interest and co-operation of management pre-supposes a nationally co-ordinated plant for the rehabilitation of cripples. This is the only realistic approach—the most effective way to demonstrate the productive value of handicapped veterans to prospective employers.

• •

Siberian Arctic Wonder City

By J. E. MIDDLETON

A young American woman, energetic and enthusiastic, was the first foreign correspondent to visit Siberia and observe what Soviet determination was doing in the far north. Her book "I Went to the Soviet Arctic" (Oxford, $4.50) is of special importance to Canadians.

A CITY of 15,000 people, ruled by a woman, sits in Northern Siberia not far from the Arctic Ocean. During the season of navigation—about 52 days—it loads some forty tramp ships with lumber from three saw-mills, served by log-rafts floated for hundreds of miles down the Yenisei River. It has a theatre which seats 1,000 people and three hospitals, besides other public services.

The first description of that city, named Igarka, comes from an American woman, Ruth Gruber, author of *I Went To The Soviet Arctic* (Oxford, $4.50.) Miss Gruber was graduated in the United States, and post-graduated in Germany, with a Ph.D. at twenty. She is a feminist by conviction and sympathy and a vigorous writer. In 1935 she was awarded a travelling fellowship under the Yardley Foundation by the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, her commission being to observe the social position of women in Europe, particularly in Germany and Russia. Among the many letters of introduction in her brief-case was one from Vilhjalmur Stefansson to Dr. R. L. Samoilovich, Director of the Arctic Institute at Leningrad.

When he told her of the work women were doing in the development of Siberia she expressed a burning desire to go there and see for herself. Dr. Samoilovich approved, and sent her to see Dr. Otto Yulevich Schmidt at Moscow, the general administrator of all that part of Russia lying north of 62 degrees north latitude. She was the first foreign correspondent permitted to travel in the Siberian Arctic, and did so, practically, as Dr. Schmidt's personal representative, so all paths were smoothed—while male correspondents sat mournfully in Moscow gnashing their teeth.

So she came to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei River, and thence 800 miles down north by 'plane to Igarka, the Arctic port at 67 degrees 21 minutes of latitude; that is to say, some three hundred miles farther north than Dawson City in Canada. In 1929 there wasn't even one hut to break the monotony of the tundra. As she saw it the place housed almost 15,000 people, had three sawmills, a graphite factory, a chemical plant and docks where come over forty ships to load lumber in the season between August 7 and October 1. There are nine schools, four hospitals, two clinics, a theatre seating 1,000 people, with a revolving stage—and no plumbing. The "mayor" or manager—dictator, if you like—is a woman, Valentina Petrovna Ostro-umova. She is a volcano of energy. People do what she says—or else. It is true that minor irritations at the strong hand are suppressed in the general fervency of the young pioneers in the doing of great things at high speed, not alone for the nation, but as they put it, "for the world."

The men and women are indiscriminate in their work. Women as well as men pile lumber in the slings, sit at the winches swinging it high into the ships, are deck-hands, even are ship-captains. Every woman has a job and independence. If she marries she does not retire into a house to be supported by her husband, even after her children are born. Marriage is easy, a declaration of intention before a civil official and the payment of a fee of two roubles. Divorce, which used to be easy, has become difficult. There were only six in a year.

Igarka, a sea-port, has no bagnios, no prostitution, and (according to our democratic notions) no freedom. But it has an immense enthusiasm so great that in the shipping season a working-day may run to 12 and even fourteen hours.

This is a most distinguished book, not alone for the interesting facts presented, but from the art of presenting them and the grace of the writing.

"So much depends on how You feel Today"

JUST because you're wrapping parcels instead of parachutes, there's no need to feel that your job is unimportant. For sales clerks in Canada's thousands of retail stores are doing a tremendous job in keeping the distribution of essential civilian supplies flowing smoothly. You home front fighters, though far from the battle zones, have also a great responsibility in maintaining high standards of morale in every town and city. That's why your health is so important. For it's only when you feel really fit that you can give your work the energy it requires.

FIVE RULES FOR KEEPING FIT

1. *Eat wisely*—Eat nourishing foods, properly balanced. Don't over-indulge, either eating or drinking.
2. *Get plenty of rest*—Sleep is nature's revitalizer—lack of sleep means lack of energy.
3. *Exercise sanely*—Get lots of fresh air. All your muscles need exercise, not just a few. But don't overdo it.
4. *Avoid accidents*—Don't risk being disabled—always practise "Safety First".
5. *Consult your doctor*—If you suspect there is something wrong with you, see your doctor right away.

Sal Hepatica often means a full day's work instead of a half-done job

When you're working at wartime tempo, you sometimes are apt to suffer from headaches, upset stomach and unnatural fatigue due to constipation. You need fast relief if you're going to do your best work—and that calls for Sal Hepatica!

Sal Hepatica means faster relief

One of the big reasons why you'll like Sal Hepatica is its speed—it acts usually within the hour! However, it works gently and thoroughly, causes no discomfort or disagreeable after-effects.

Combats acidity, too

Sal Hepatica is more than an ordinary laxative. It also helps to combat excess gastric acidity. That's mighty important, too, because when you're suffering from the effects of constipation, excess gastric acidity is usually present, aggravating and prolonging your upset condition. No wonder you soon feel better when you take Sal Hepatica—it tackles both causes of your distress at once!

Next time you feel sluggish, out-of-sorts due to the need of a laxative, take two teaspoonfuls of speedy Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. That simple precaution may mean the difference between a half-hearted or a good day's work! Buy a bottle of Sal Hepatica from your druggist today.

When you need a laxative you need it *fast*—so take *speedy* Sal Hepatica

Sal Hepatica

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Taubeneck's Forecast of U.S. Election

By DON STAIRS

Two weeks ago we published a forecast by Ignatius D. Taubeneck, the famed "Sage of Bronxville", that Dewey would be the next President of the United States. We asked Mr. Taubeneck to comment on his forecast in light of the election results, and he does so here through a Saturday Night writer.

TWO weeks ago the writer ventured to make public through the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT a tabulation of the "One Man Pollster", Mr. I. D. Taubeneck of Bronxville, New York, indicating how the various States of the Union might vote in the Presidential election for both candidates according to each State's representation in the electoral college. This no other pollster ventured to do. The others, professionals, depended on sampling public opinion by the use of canvassers to ascertain and calculate the percentage of the popular vote for or against Roosevelt, and from the answers to their questions by those interviewed determine the likelihood of the President's election or defeat—but they all hedged more or less. Some readers may have forgotten that Taubeneck's tabulation was only "as of *October 21.*" There were still fourteen days until the election during which the President and his supporters energetically devoted themselves to a campaign of aggressive and skilful electioneering. Curiously enough, however, the President had previously assured newspaper men at a press conference that he would "not run in the usual partisan sense," whatever that meant.

Now President Roosevelt is conceded to be a master of political strategy. Additionally the Political Action Committee of the C.I.O. threw all its weight in support of him in ten of the great American cities and most important pivotal States. When it is considered that one million votes can effectively influence the electoral college vote in the U.S.A. and easily swing an election one way or another, the plotting of winning the presidential campaign must have been almost a matter of figuring possible popular majorities in decimals.

Without reproducing the complete compilation of all the States given two weeks ago by Mr. Taubeneck in which Mr. Dewey was given a total of 292 electoral college votes, forty-seven of which in New York were qualified by him as "close" and which if lost would give Mr. Roosevelt the election, here is a list of those in which the actual election results shifted from Dewey to Roosevelt.

	Electoral College Votes
Connecticut	8
Idaho	4
Illinois	28
Maryland	8
Michigan	19
Missouri	15
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	16
Pennsylvania	35
Utah	4
West Virginia	8
New York (close)	47

Wyoming, listed as "close" and given to Roosevelt but went to Dewey, 3 electoral college votes.

How It Worked Out

Now here is an illustration of how slim majorities in only three pivotal States worked out on an electoral college basis. Illinois gave the President a majority of only 140,000 out of 2,073,000 votes but this yielded 28 electoral college votes. The State of New York gave him 47 electoral college votes for a majority of 260,000 out of 3,300,000 votes. Pennsylvania added 35 electoral votes by his majority of 70,000 out of 1,800,000 votes. Thus, one-fifth of the electoral college votes for Roosevelt were won with majorities totalling less than half a million votes in only three or 1/16th of the States out of the forty-eight.

Mr. Elmer Roper, a professional pollster, operated his public opinion polling staff up to October 31, and as of that date estimated the popular vote to be 53.6% favorable to Mr. Roosevelt. If the reader is curious as to Mr. Roper's technique, here's how he did it. He had his interviewers ask "attitude questions". "Do you agree that—

	Yes %
(a) Roosevelt has done an excellent job and it is very important that he should be President during the next four years"	24.8
(b) "While he has made mistakes and he has been in office a long time, it is still better to elect Roosevelt again for the next four years"	25.7
(c) "Although Roosevelt has done some good things he has been President long enough and the country would be better off to elect Dewey for the next four years"	15.4
(d) "It would be a very bad thing for this country to elect Roosevelt again for another four years."	15.4
Don't know and no answer	5.7

So Mr. Roper on November 6 in the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote "It is my personal belief that President Roosevelt will be re-elected by a 'comfortable' majority." The election returns gave Roosevelt about 53.3% of the popular vote.

Strength of P.A.C.

In conversation with Mr. Taubeneck he now reports that after the October 21 tabulation he detected a decided swing to Roosevelt particularly in Maryland, Illinois, Missouri and Connecticut. In reviewing the results of his forecast he found first that he had underestimated the strength of the Political Action Committee of the C.I.O. which was well financed, extremely active and skilfully directed. Second, the wartime psychology prevailing throughout the electioneering period greatly enhanced Mr. Roosevelt's position as "Commander-in-Chief" of the Nation. Third, with the prevailing fear psychosis, partly natural because of the European stalemate and partly worked up by the politicians, many voters remained unmoved by Dewey's slogan "It's time for a change" which normally would have been quite effective against anyone in power for 12 years. Mr. Taubeneck also thought it significant enough to mention that the swing to the right or conservatism, which had been underway in the U.S.A. since the last election, appears to have been reversed and there now seems to be a leftward turn not only on this continent, but worldwide as well. He viewed the fact that the Democrats were in control of both the House and the Senate as constructive for it would enable the President and the Congress to work harmoniously. But this observer would like to see this tested by vote, say on the issue of the World Peace Organization, to be sure that Roosevelt still has the support of a large section of his own party known to be "New Deal" recalcitrants.

One more observation to add to the foregoing and it is this: Mr. Dewey in the campaign iterated and reiterated the charge that at the end of eight years (1940) and the expenditure of many billions of dollars, the New Deal had failed to solve the problem of unemployment as the American Federation of Labor then reported ten million still unemployed in the U.S.A. and "it took a war to put them at work". Not once did the President or any of his supporters allude to this issue. It seems therefore a legitimate subject for speculation as to what kind of a "deal" is now in prospect for the U.S.A. to provide employment for the many more millions who will need jobs over and above the 1940 unemployed.

All of the foregoing, however, is only intended to throw a sidelight on the fascinating spectacle of one of America's greatest political show pieces, the Presidential election.

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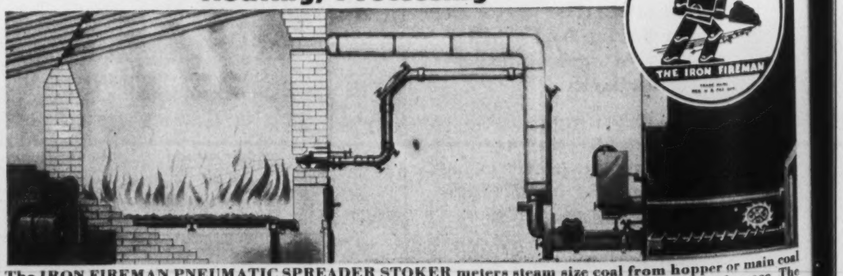

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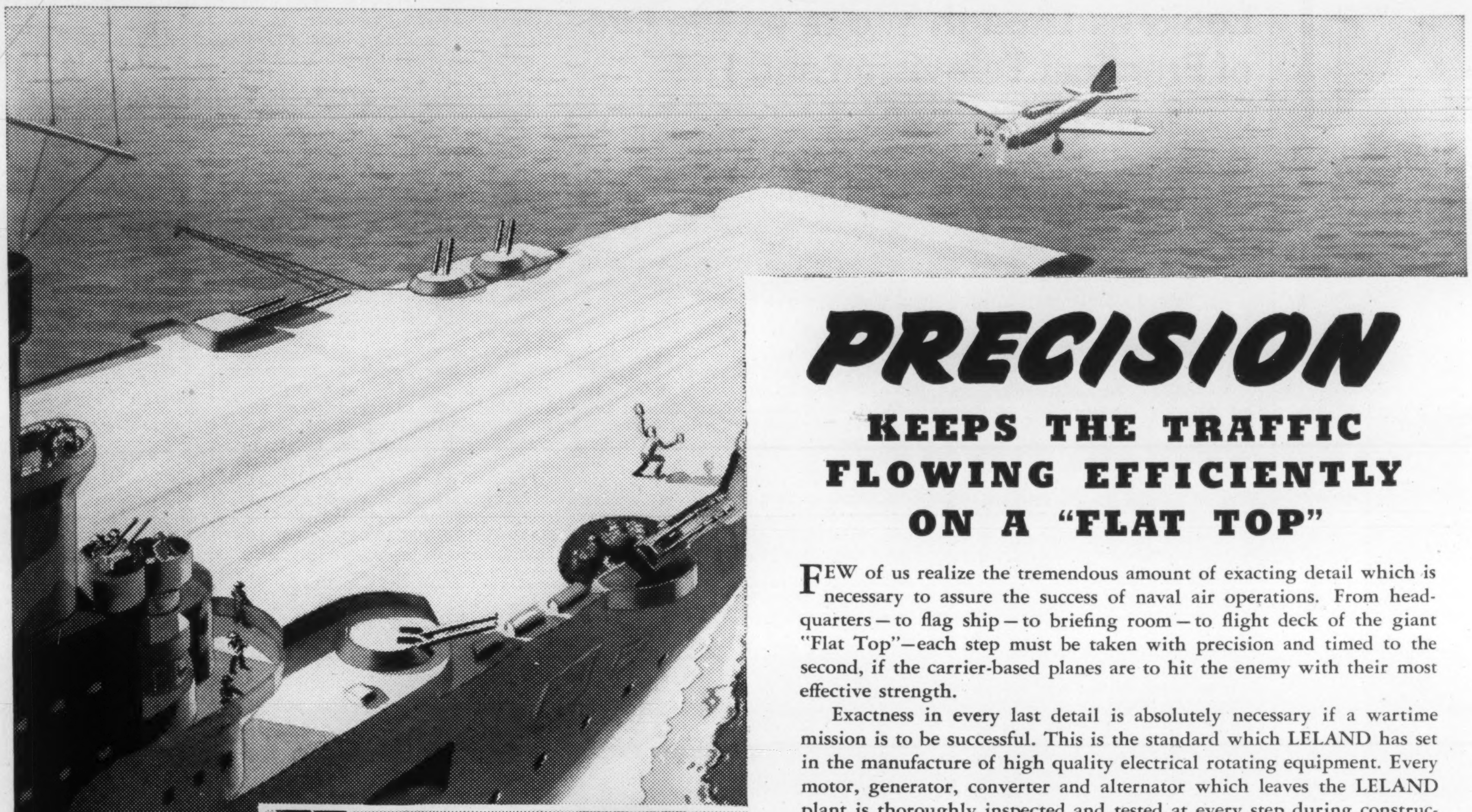

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FEW of us realize the tremendous amount of exacting detail which is necessary to assure the success of naval air operations. From headquarters — to flag ship — to briefing room — to flight deck of the giant "Flat Top"—each step must be taken with precision and timed to the second, if the carrier-based planes are to hit the enemy with their most effective strength.

Exactness in every last detail is absolutely necessary if a wartime mission is to be successful. This is the standard which LELAND has set in the manufacture of high quality electrical rotating equipment. Every motor, generator, converter and alternator which leaves the LELAND plant is thoroughly inspected and tested at every step during construction to assure its absolute dependability under the most exacting of operating conditions.

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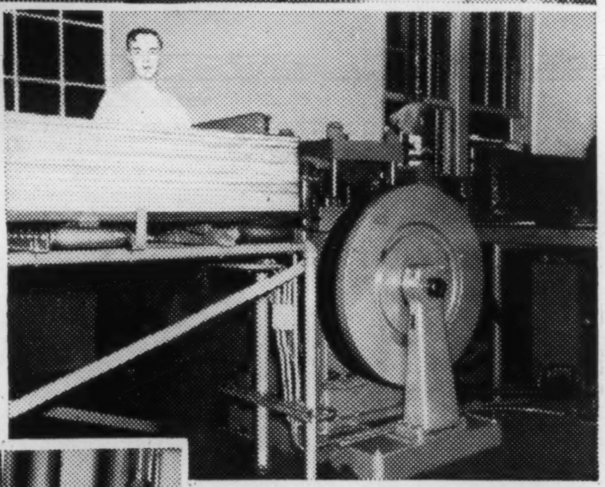
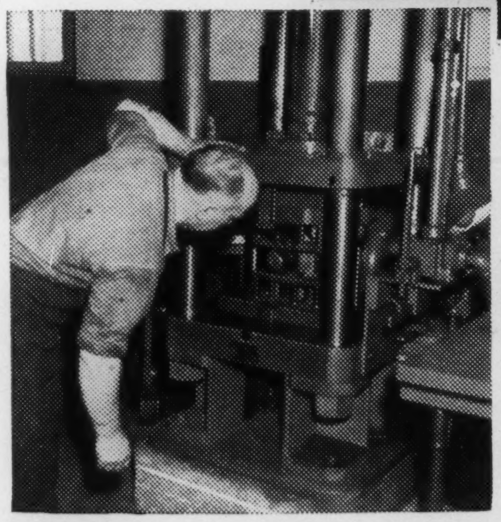
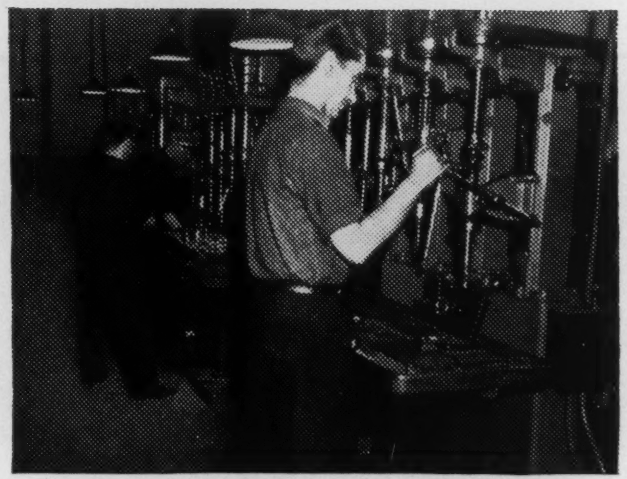


ACCURACY GUARANTEED—Stator laminations going through this automatic press are accurately and perfectly punched. No variation is possible with this finely-gauged machine. Another reason for the uniform quality of LELAND equipment.



STATOR ASSEMBLY—Here you see the stator laminations being pressed in a 75-ton hydraulic press. This operation is closely supervised, as are all LELAND operations, to assure pin-point accuracy of each and every component.



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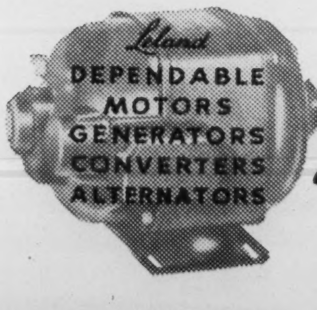

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Looks as Though We're on the Eve of Practical Television and FM

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

IF YOU are anything like I am, the difference between a megacycle and a kilocycle will probably remain one of the earth's mysteries for all time.

Nor will you understand, for I don't, how radar works, what FM really is, or the ways in which television and facsimile will one day revolutionize culture, the arts, education, communication and industry.

But when Niles Trammell, president of NBC, says that we are on the threshold of a great electronic era, and technical development promises to revolutionize our system of mass communications and create new industrial opportunities, we ought to sit up and listen.

This is what Mr. Trammell says: "Television service to the home will be a new social force and a new cultural agency. Television as a new industry promises to make a significant addition to the economic life of the nation". (He was of course speaking of the United States, but his words apply to Canada just as well).

There are no ifs and buts about it. Mr. Trammell says that the NBC has confirmed by actual operating experience that television has reached the stage where an acceptable, efficient and reliable service can be rendered to the public—a stage where network operations can be initiated and an immediate postwar industry created.

"We are now able to improve the quality and extent of the service of sound broadcasting", he points out. "We are able to add sight to sound and bring into being a nationwide television service. Potentially there is in prospect a service of printing and reproduction which may be transmitted to the home by means of radio facsimile."

A CANADIAN journalist, Robert Reeds, writing in the Canadian publication "Torch", says: "Newspapers and magazines delivered by radio in your own living room; television bringing good clear motion pictures and live action into your home, and a new kind of radio reception unmarred by static or other interference—all these and more are now perfected and ready to become part of our postwar lives, ready to bring entertainment, education and faster business communication, ready to provide millions of new jobs in great new industries".

I am told by young naval officers that radar is now so effectively organized that after the war every train will be equipped with it, and collisions will be practically eliminated. The CBC is at present endeavoring to buy land in Montreal on which to build an FM and television broadcasting station. Several individuals, among them Al Leary of Toronto radio circles, have applied for permission to operate FM broadcasting stations. Restaurants and factories in Toronto are now being fed (by wire) regular, static-free programs of music. The brave new world of the future is upon us, now.

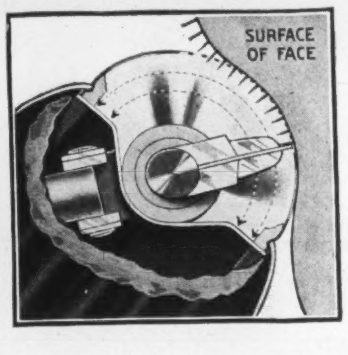
But let's stick to television and Niles Trammell of the NBC for a bit. He says that he is convinced that television will become a highly effective advertising medium. "National advertisers and advertising agencies have already shown extraordinary interest in television. Some 125 advertisers have made their television debuts over NBC's Station WNBT, including department stores, banks, insurance companies and manufacturers of food products, clothing, automobiles, gasoline, cosmetics, soaps and watches."

Television is costly over one station, but Mr. Trammell points out that the syndication of programs through network facilities will provide the solution of many of the economic and talent problems confronting television broadcasters today. He says: "Simultaneous coverage of the nation will enable us to bring into the home leading events as they occur, and to unite the nation as a single audience to hear and see the great personalities of government, of education, of the arts and of entertainment".

TELEVISION is nothing new with the big networks of United States. For more than six years the NBC for example, has been developing television studio techniques and program presentations. Both live talent and film have been used. They have televised dramatic productions, sports pickups from Madison Square Gardens, news, fashions, grand opera, vaudeville, demonstrations of art, music and domestic science, parades and many outdoor scenes and political meetings.

When the World's Fair opened in New York in 1939 the president of United States was not only heard over the radio; he was seen. A few weeks later the King and Queen were televised. Four years ago a national political convention in Philadelphia was picked up by television. It was networked by coaxial cable to New York where it was broadcast. This year both political conventions in Chicago were covered by television, this time taking motion pictures each day and flying them to television studios in New York.

Critics have said that the manufacturers of radio receiving sets have deliberately held back the marketing of television sets. In reply Mr. Trammell says: "If television is to be encouraged to expand and develop as an industry without delay after the war, no fear complex should be planted in the public mind with regard to the use of television service. Both the industry and the people should be freed from the groundless expectation that television equipment will be made suddenly obsolete by a complete change to new frequencies and standards". He flatly denied that the radio industry had held back television.



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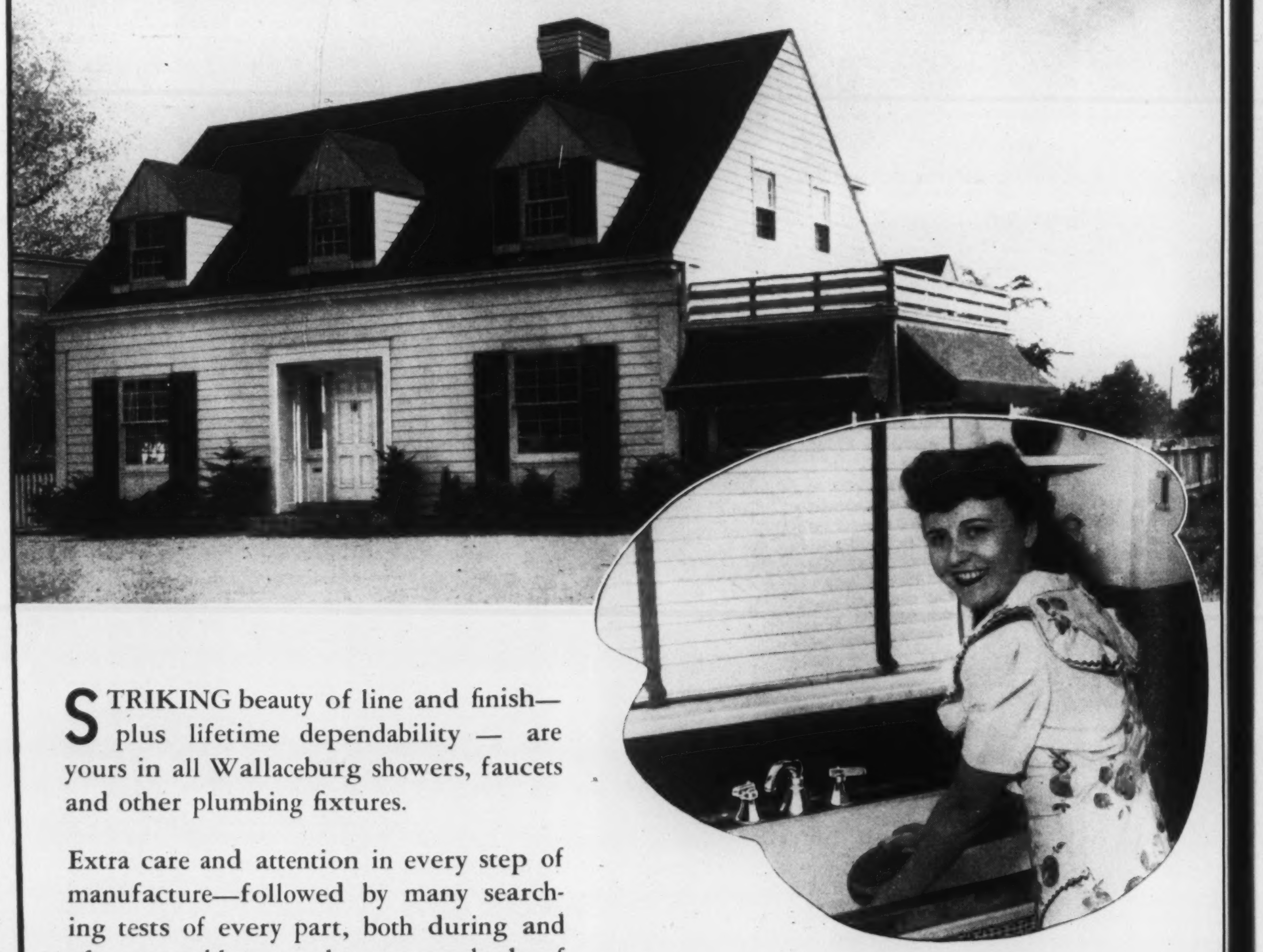

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

New Survey of Rome in Decline With Present Ills in Mind

CAESAR AND CHRIST, by Will Durant. (Musson, $6.50.)

THOSE who have plunged into *The Decline and Fall* and have been carried along by that rhetorical current for weeks, and even months, may wonder why another watercourse had to be dug in the same region. Indeed, some may feel that Dr. Durant was not properly respectful towards Gibbon, that indefatigable Eighteenth Century Roman—and stuffed toga. On the contrary, he calls him "the greatest of historians" which is more than a slight bow in Edward's direction, and gets on with his work.

That work is to survey the Roman imperium as the third section of his projected Story of Civilization, a task of amazing scope, now come prosperously to the year A.D. 325, with 1900 years to go. Dr. Durant is not yet fifty and diligent beyond reason, so there is good hope that he will realize his dream. He writes with knowledge of all the philosophies that men have engendered and at the same time as a citizen of today with mild Leftist leanings. So as he describes republican Rome, totalitarian emperors, falling one by one under the daggers of the soldiery, or the State socialism of Diocletian which tumbled into ruin, the reader is made aware of tendencies of our own time, political, social and religious. He does not strive for analogies but they are implicit as he covers the vast field of the fine arts and the crafts, the pleasures and pains of the common people, the day-by-day living throughout the Empire.

He takes issue with the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of Gibbon, those cold, satirical periods which blame Christianity for the crash of imperial Rome. Long before the time of Jesus and the Apostles, he says, the seeds of decay were in full growth. He speaks of the decline of population through family limitation, infanticide and sexual excesses, as well as by the waste of wars and pestilences, "the sunshine of wealth and the freedom of unbelief." One is reminded of Goldsmith's line "where wealth accumulates and men decay."

His review of the rise and progress of Christianity, its myths and heresies, and shining personalities is uncommonly interesting, since he assembles and adjudges the whole range of New Testament criticism and realizes at the same time that the Christian way was more than a pale *ethos*, like other Eastern religions. It was a transforming dynamic based in an iron belief in the resurrection.

So, all in all, this is a book notable in subject, profound in its revelation of scholarship, and written with grace and not infrequently with humor. In his early references to the pottery of the Etruscans the author writes "Every museum abounds in it, setting the weary navigator of ceramic halls to wonder what unseen perfection exonerates these stores." And in another place, "Life was worth living, if only for such a funeral." But a book of such scope does not lend itself to quotation, only to determined reading, with its 350,000 words.

•

Promise Unfulfilled

JEUNESSE, by Kenneth Wyndham Knatchbull - Hugessen. (Burton's, Montreal, $1.00.)

A MONTREAL boy at college was suddenly stricken by infantile paralysis. After six months in hospital, helpless and often in the iron lung, he died, within two months of his 18th birthday. In his papers was found a considerable body of verse, which his father, Senator Knatchbull-Hugessen, has printed as a memorial. Much of it is juvenilia, but there are notable bits that cling to the memory, such as these lines

"It would not matter that the summer's dead
If you were here; my love, it would be Spring!"

Or these:

"But now I stand here all alone.
He is no more, and I—
To me is sorrow always known
And will be till I die."

Sunt lacrimae rerum!

•

The Brigden Book

By LUCY VAN GOGH

CANADIAN LANDSCAPE AS PICTURED BY F. H. BRIGDEN. Biographical Notes by J. E. Middleton. Ryerson, $5.00.

THE rise of photo-engraving may have had one effect upon twentieth century art which is not commonly thought of. On this continent many of the most notable artists of the first third of the present century acquired their skill through an apprenticeship in the old style of (non-photographic) engraving shops; that is to say they learned first of all to draw, and to draw with absolute accuracy. Mr. Middleton records that one of the first tasks of that notable Canadian landscape artist F. H. Brigden in his father's engraving shop was to draw on a wood block about a hundred small brass castings for a manufacturer's catalogue. It would be easy to name a score of very successful Canadian artists of the present day whose work would have been incalculably improved if they had had to draw a hundred small brass castings before they did anything else; but today nobody draws brass castings and few people draw anything. We leave all that to the camera.

Mr. Brigden was drawing the quiet rural scenes of old Ontario in pen-and-ink as far back as 1892; there is a delicious bit of Old Niagara in this volume with not a line too much or too little for the dozen different degrees of luminousness in as many different kinds of trees. It was twenty years later before he learned to love the more violent masses and colorations of the North, and he never simplified them down to a mere decorative pattern as some of his younger contemporaries did. For a time he amused himself reducing his trees to a set of plane surfaces, but that was as far as he went. His aim was always to record an actual scene, and not something evolved out of his inner consciousness, and to record it much as an ordinary man would see it, with just enough editing to point up its interest and eliminate any jarring notes. His pictures make one think "How beautiful nature is!" not "How clever Brigden is!" There are twenty-four color reproductions here, superbly printed from plates made by the Brigden establishment, and many black-and-whites, also a color reproduction of an excellent portrait of the artist by Kenneth Forbes. Mr. Middleton has told the tale of a quiet, courageous and industrious life with his customary sympathy.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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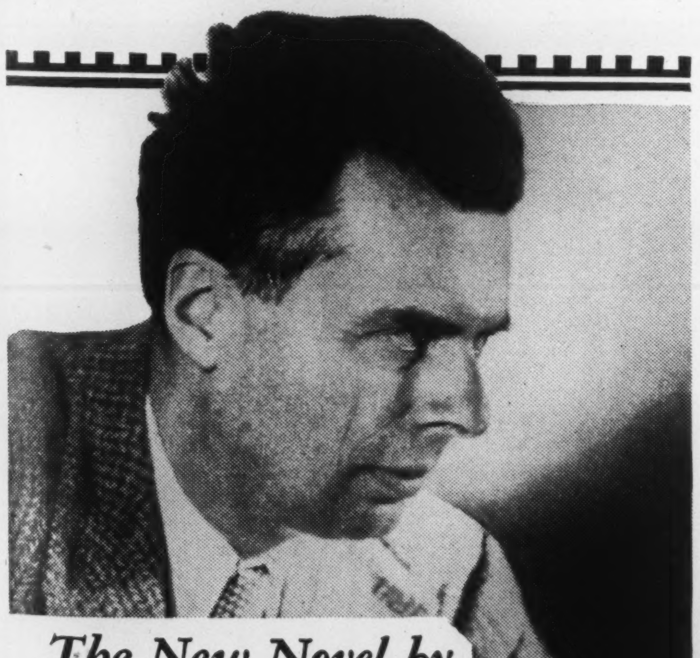

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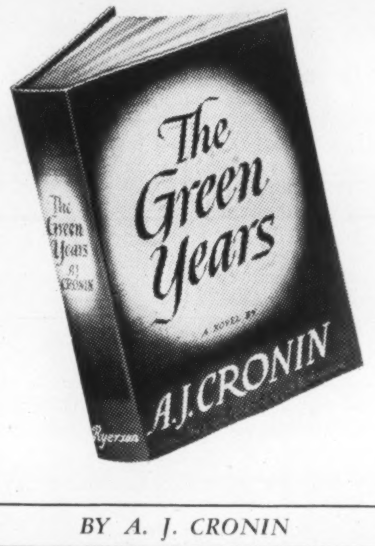

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Are Canadian Women Open to a Charge of Narrow-Mindedness?

By R. M. MACDONALD

THE lady seated next to me at dinner turned and in a plaintive voice began, "I am so terribly unhappy. My husband's firm is sending him to Winnipeg and I do so hate the thought of having to live there."

"Because of the climate?" I asked sympathetically.

"Oh I don't mind the climate. I'm used to cold winters. But it's the people. There's nothing but prairie people living there!"

I was unable to restrain a smile. I had been born on the prairies myself, and our host and hostess at whose table we were then sitting had both come just two years previously from that same city of Winnipeg where they had lived for many years. I pointed this out to my companion.

"You evidently didn't take them for 'prairie-people'," I said gently, with a smile.

"Why no—I never dreamed—why they're nice! I didn't know people like that lived on the prairies," she exclaimed.

As she was obviously embarrassed, we let the matter drop before I had a chance to find out just what she thought prairie people *were* like.

Several weeks later I found myself at another dinner party—but this one was nearly the width of a continent away—in Montreal. Again the speaker was a woman, this time our hostess.

Someone had asked how she liked the new neighbors who had just moved in next door, and she replied, "Oh, very much. We were so relieved when we met them. We were afraid that they might be Jews or Catholics, but they're not, thank heaven. I can't imagine anything worse than having Jews or Catholics in the neighborhood, can you?" She directed her last remark to me but my judgment deemed it best that I remain silent. After all I was her guest.

PARCEL FROM OVERSEAS

IT'S traffic-light red,
It's a pain in the head
Though the quality
Couldn't be better;
I can't wear it at all—
It's a size too small
And I'm not the type
For a sweater!

But what shall I write?
It's a perfect delight?
That he was a lamb
To bother?
It looks gay and bright
And it fits me just right?
Ye gods! he might send
Me another!

LOIS KERR.

Just two extreme cases, you think? I am afraid not. Nor will it do to dismiss these remarks as the vaporings of two unusually silly women. For both these persons were highly capable women with plenty of ability in fields where their prejudices did not interfere. And both were fairly prominent in their social spheres and had, relatively-speaking, a large amount of influence in those spheres. No, I am afraid you could call them representative of a great body of Canadian women.

I met a spiritual sister of theirs the following day. I had expressed delight over the apparent cosmopolitanism of Montreal, and had said how fortunate I thought Canada was to possess such a distinctly separate and rich culture as that to be found in Quebec, when my listener flared up and exploded.

"You wouldn't feel that way about the French if you had to live with them," she exclaimed. "It's all right for you, just a tourist, to like them. But just you try living with them."

On subsequent questioning, I found out that not only did she not know, or have even a casual acquaintance with, a single French-Canadian, but she did not even mix with them to the extent of ordinary business dealings, for she patronized only English stores and firms. In short, she knew nothing at all about them.

That, of course, is the prime requisite for all prejudices—to know nothing whatever of the thing you so strongly denounce.

Such narrow-mindedness is a terrible danger, particularly in this time of all times, and in such a country as Canada. No one can afford to forget that Canada by her very nature is international. All racial, religious, and geographic prejudices must be overcome. In a country where members of nearly every race under the sun are living side by side, where every religion known to man has its followers, and where women belonging to Mennonite camps and Forest Hill homes can both pursue their respective ways of life at one and the same time, in such a country certainly there is no room for prejudice. And in a time when national unity is more than ever necessary, it becomes a crime to help to set race against race, or sect against sect.

In this respect women are the worst offenders, in my opinion. Men, not all men, of course, but men on the whole are apt to be more tolerant. Women seem inclined to take too seriously their age-old role of being society's watchdogs, and frequently make the mistake of guarding the bad institutions and traditions as carefully as they do the good ones. They feel that each one of their hermetically-sealed prejudices is a pillar to their world: let one be torn away and the world will fall.

This attitude is all the more dangerous when you stop to remember that women, not men, are the mothers. In some ways this is downright unfortunate. For despite what anyone may argue to the contrary, children tend to take on their mothers' opinions and beliefs and to fight off those of their fathers. "The hand that rocks the cradle. . ." etc.

Whether or not, when this war is won, there will be any chance for the lasting, World Peace that is too often thought of as an easy surety, whether or not this ever comes about will depend in its entirety on the ability of every single individual in every single country to learn to think and to feel without intolerance or petty prejudices. Women will have to learn too, for surely they are going to demand some share in the work of the making of that peace? Woman and Peace—the two words are almost synonymous. Certainly Woman has always been its symbol.

And in the foremost rank among the women of the world, the Canadian Woman will be sure to find her place. But let her first get over her narrow-mindedness.

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Does Noah's Ark Still Exist? Bible History Under the Microscope

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

TODAY, centuries after its various Books were written, the Bible still provides endless scope for research, and eminent scientists and explorers are still applying their energies to the task of learning more about Biblical times, events, customs, and characters. Much new knowledge, indeed, has been obtained during the last few decades.

Now and again, as in the case of the sensational discovery of Tutankamen's tomb in 1922, with its many unspoiled treasures, the results capture public imagination. But the work of probing Biblical secrets continues almost as a routine, and such dramatic revelations tend to overshadow the wealth of other data that has been gathered and is still being obtained.

In Babylonia, Palestine, Crete, Egypt, and other parts of the Middle and Near East, painstaking investigation and excavation during the last 20 years have revealed much about Old Testament times that was hitherto unknown to us.

Stories In Stones

During this period, new facts about Jericho have come to light. Prior to 1929, two opinions about the date of the Exodus were held by experts. One group declared that the great trek began about the year 1400 B.C., but others held the view that it took place 150 years later.

For a long time, considerable controversy had waged around the question. It was largely settled by archaeologists who, in 1929, made excavations on the site of old Jericho.

They discovered that the old city, which was only about six acres in extent, had been destroyed and burned at some very distant time. Another discovery was that the city had, at the time of its destruction, had an inner and an outer wall, with houses between, and that the inner wall was built during the life-time of Joshua.

Various other facts were deduced by examining the remains of the burned city, and it is now generally conceded that these enable the date of the Exodus to be set at about 1400 B.C.

Jerusalem has long fascinated archaeologists intent upon adding to our knowledge of Biblical times, and it certainly offers endless scope for research. It has been continuously occupied for more than 4,000 years, and the city of today is actually built on the remains of several earlier cities.

Separating the masses of debris, so that unquestionable information about the various eras can be obtained, has presented big problems. Piecing together the story of Jerusalem, and fitting it into the Biblical accounts, is therefore like building up a mammoth, complicated jigsaw.

But there is always the chance of a surprise. One occurred when explorers were investigating a tunnel under part of the city. Scrawled on the wall was a faint inscription.

The excited archaeologists found that it had probably been written in the days of Hezekiah, by a workman. It added some new information, for it stated that the tunnel, built to convey water from the Pool of Siloam when Jerusalem was threatened with siege, had been constructed in two sections.

Ancient Inscription

As is the modern practice, the workmen had divided into two gangs, and had started to dig from both ends. Their work was so accurate that the parties met in the middle with complete accuracy. Hence the inscription written by one of the laborers—an inscription that was to assist Biblical historians many centuries later.

Other investigators have probed the truth of the Bible by seeking old documents. Information about both the New and the Old Testaments has been secured by such research, and there is always the possibility of a momentous but unexpected discovery.

The finding of the famous Sinaitic Codex in the monastery of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, in 1844, ranks as the most momentous, of course. But there have been many other surprises.

Not so many years ago, a bundle of parchment writings arrived at Yale University, with a request that they be given a routine examination. The papers had been found during excavations near the remains of a Roman fort in Syria. They had lain hidden between the original wall and a later one.

Hidden Papyrus

The University professors quickly discerned that the documents were unusual, and a closer inspection revealed that they were a copy of Gospel records published about 180 A.D. The significant fact was that the language was Greek, whereas it had hitherto been thought that the published copies of the Gospels circulating in Syria at that time were all in Syriac.

Insignificant though this discovery may appear to the layman, it helped Bible students considerably. It proved that the published accounts of Christ's words and deeds, circulating more than 1500 years ago, were originally in Greek. This fact was evident from the papyrus examined in America, for plainly the Syrians would not have troubled to translate it into Greek, for circulation among their own people.

But Biblical archaeologists have to beware of accepting discoveries on face value. Only a few months ago, a startling report came from Cairo. It stated that the tomb of the first Pharaohs had been found, with all its treasures intact.

Noah's Ark Story

Inquiries disclosed that the report was a rumor spread by certain villagers. Some enemies of theirs had unearthed a number of almost valueless earthenware objects. The villagers, knowing that the finders could be prosecuted for failing to inform the authorities about the discovery, had sought to stir up trouble by grossly enlarging the report.

But all earlier finds are likely to be eclipsed, if a discovery reported recently proves to be true. Soviet airmen, flying over Mount Ararat, have stated that they saw an object like a boat embedded in the ice on top of the mountain.

Scientists are now arguing whether this can be Noah's Ark. Some declare that it would be possible for that ancient boat to be preserved by the ice and snow, and to have been handed down to modern generations, throughout the many centuries since the Flood.

An expedition, to investigate this greatest of all Biblical mysteries, may set out very soon.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Woman of Many Careers: from Dress Designer to Union Worker

By BERNICE COFFEY

IT'S a bit unsettling when public figures insist upon moving out of the niches they have made for themselves and setting up shop in another niche in a different department of the gallery of public figures. At random (charming place) we can think of two such examples. Clare Booth Luce wrote—there are those who say she used sulphuric acid instead of ink—"The Women" into a smash stage hit and then not only ran for but got into Congress. Gypsy Rose Lee, said to be queen of strip-tease artists, not only is a collector of Victoriana, but a writer of mystery stories.

Elizabeth Hawes can lay claim to having made for herself not one, but three careers—and she's still young. First, of course, there was dress designing in which field she was among the top American designers. Then writing. Her first book, the "Fashion Is Spinach" best-seller, has been followed by two others.

The other day we met Miss Hawes at tea. She was visiting Canada as neither dress designer nor author, but as representative of the Educational Department of the United Automobile Workers of America, C.I.O. Only woman on the International, she came to Canada to speak to the Workers' Educational Association.

She's a woman with a mission which, we understand, is to wake up women in industry and make them more fully aware not only of their own potentialities but of the world at large. "The only way you can get women to speak up is to get the men out of the meeting." It all began when she took a job as a "grinder" in one of the large U.S. war industries. She stayed with it three months during which time she was on the night shift. "It's killing work—you never see the sun." Health reasons forced her to give up this work, but the three months had aroused her interest in labor matters. Now she is the only woman on the International of the powerful union to which she belongs.

Suede Patches

Elizabeth Hawes claims a height of five feet, two inches, is very slender, looks like an earnest and rather pugnacious pixie, has shrewd brown eyes, wears no make-up except a little lipstick. Her direct, forthright speech is flavored with her New Jersey origin.

When the ladies of the press insisted on harking back to her career of dress designer, Miss Hawes confessed that she never noticed what women wore unless it happened to be something unusual and that dress designers—far from being as smartly dressed as their clientele—usually wore any old thing. The smartest dressed women in the New York fashion business are those on the editorial staffs of *Harper's Bazaar* and *Vogue*, who are almost terrifyingly smart.

The day we saw her, Miss Hawes wore an interesting costume of her own design. It is made of two kinds of men's gray suiting with a full skirt that conceals very deep pockets—deep enough to make it unnecessary for the wearer to carry a handbag. A turtle-neck knitted pullover is worn under the jumper bodice, and over this a short jacket with wide folds over the shoulders to give a wide-shouldered effect. Two black suede patches appear on one elbow "just for fun." A huge crimson carnation (made of many small carnations wired together) was the only touch of color. Her hat was of black cloth bound tightly over the head and falling in folds at the back in the manner of the white ones worn by Red Cross nurses.

Miss Hawes intends to write another novel.

"Will it be a proletarian novel?" asked one of the reporters.

"If you mean a dull novel, no," she replied firmly.

Those familiar war-time words, "acute labor shortage," are why shopping for Christmas toys is likely to try the soul of the parent this year. A few metal toys will be in the shops, and restrictions have been lifted on the manufacture of tricycles and doll carriages, but dearth of materials and labor keeps the supply low. It is rumored that some doll carriages with metal bodies, steel wheels and re-claimed rubber tires will be in the stores, but it is advisable to encourage Junior not to set his heart on a tricycle.

"Small supplies" are expected of sleighs with steel runners, metal snow shovels, metal telephones, tiny metal automobiles, lead toy soldiers, chime toys. Little girls are fortunate in that there is a pretty good supply of dolls. All such dolls will be Canadian citizens as none are coming from abroad.

There is not likely to be any lack of stuffed toys, pull toys, educational toys, plastic tea sets, chemistry sets, wood building sets, clicker pistols with holsters, airplane sets, skis, rocking horses, kindergarten toys. And there will be a few wagons for alert shoppers. Wooden toys are said to be distinguished by better workmanship than last year.

Expected to be ready in time for Christmas is a variety of good. clear-cut plastic tanks, airplanes and jeeps.

It is unlikely that there will be a plentiful supply of games. Most of them are made of cardboard—and the paper salvage campaign has brought home to most of us the scarcity of this material. But there will be plastic checkers.

Lead soldiers and chime toys are back for the first time in three years. And toy paint sets for the budding artist are being manufactured for the first time in Canada.

Daughter in the Navy: Maternal Summary of the Girl in Uniform

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

FOR the past eighteen months my daughter has been a member of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. Those eighteen months, I can honestly affirm, both from her own comments and my own personal observation, have been. among the happiest in her life.

Indeed, she has often remarked: "If a girl isn't happy in the Service, mother, then there must be something wrong with that girl!"

All this is particularly pleasing to me because at the time she enlisted many of my friends criticized me severely for allowing her to leave home while she was still quite young.

"How do you know she will be properly taken care of?" they asked me. "How do you know what will become of her?

Well, I took it for granted that she would be well taken care of. And I flattered myself that I had taught her how to behave. In both of these things I have not been disappointed.

My daughter joined the Navy because she wanted to do something more tangible in this war than knit socks and help at the Service Canteen. I doubt if she had any conscious thought of being patriotic at the time she enlisted but I think she has since learned that patriotism is something you often do not know you possess till it possesses you.

She was sworn in on her nineteenth birthday and since that date she has travelled almost from one end of Canada to the other and could have gone down to Washington if she had wanted to. She missed going over to England on account of her youth. She is now stationed at the big Naval Base at Esquimalt and finds the place

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

intensely interesting and enjoyable.

She has met and worked with scores of interesting people, many of whom have become her good friends. Some of those friendships will undoubtedly last for the rest of her life and all of them, I am sure, will contribute something to her character and development.

She has engaged in many different kinds of work, from ordinary stenography to finger-printing, an art which, until recently, was handled entirely by men. Far from losing anything by her experience in the Navy, she has undoubtedly added to her qualifications when she re-enters the business world.

As for being properly taken care of, she has been more carefully handled than I could have handled and supervised her myself. Almost all of her officers are women with University backgrounds and often with much travel experience in other lands. They exercise a mixture of authority and motherly supervision over their charges that is seldom, if ever, resented.

Early to Rise

In the Navy, for instance, my daughter has to be in bed every night at eleven o'clock, except occasionally when she is granted special late leave. This, of course ensures that she has plenty of sleep. For some reason she seems to be quite cheerfully amenable to this "early to bed" routine—perhaps because it is not inflicted by her parents! I can well remember the time when she used to come in from dances long after the midnight hour, and when I expostulated with her it was to be met with the invariable excuse:

"But, mother, if I had left earlier, I would have broken up the party!"

Now she is quite willing to break up any party in order to be back at "the ship" on time.

She has been well housed and well fed. I have visited some of the Wren Establishments myself and I have found them all to be commodious buildings, comfortably furnished and well equipped with the latest labor-saving devices. Meals, for the most part, are exceedingly good. My own young daughter, on the slim side before joining up, has gained several pounds of much-needed weight. At home she used to peck at her food. Now, to quote her own words, she "eats like a horse." (The Wrens, by the way, have a "Quarter's Officer," at each of their residences. This is a position unique, I believe, in Canadian womens' services. Trained usually as a dietitian, the Quarters' Officer is responsible for seeing that the girls' surroundings shall be as comfortable and homelike as possible and that they have the best food obtainable. Wrens are encouraged to be feminine, even when in uniform.)

I may be a bit prejudiced, of course, but I think that the Wren uniform is the most becoming of all three services. I admit that the C.W.A.C's is a trifle smarter and that the W.D.'s may be a prettier color, but the Wrens', to my mind, is at the same time both dignified and most feminine. The winter uniform, as is well known, is dark blue in color and of fine material and good fit. In summer the suit is of a beautiful shade of light blue. The girls wear sailor hats for every day and tricornes for walking out—and most charming they appear, too.

Some people have an aversion to the wearing of a uniform. But all the service girls that I have spoken to, including my own daughter, assure me that they are exceedingly proud of being different from civilians and at the same time proud among themselves of being alike. A uniform, my daughter says, is a symbol to "live up to," and very few girls will "let it down." There are, of course, a few misfits in the Navy, as well as in the other women's services, but they are, I understand, numerically unimportant.

Yes, I certainly believe that my own young daughter's experience in the Navy has been a most wonderful thing for her and will do more for her than I myself possibly could have done. She has had to stand squarely on her own two feet. She has had to look out for herself—to wash and iron and mend her own clothes, to make her own bed and, on occasion, to wash floors and wipe dishes. She has had to make her own decisions and use her own head. She has had to learn to live with other girls, to fit herself into community life. I know that I have missed her very badly at times and I like to believe that she has sometimes missed me. But I do believe that in that very missing of me she will have learned to appreciate her home and loved ones as she has perhaps never appreciated them before.

And what of afterwards, some will ask? Well, she may, of course, get married. Many girls will. Others will not. But even if she is among those who do not, she will undoubtedly be more contented and happy than she might otherwise have been, for she will have had her adventure, she will have had a lot of fun, and she will have had the privilege of working with men and in the place of men who have been released to go to sea. When the war is over she will have a chance to "become herself again" and that, in itself, will be a most interesting experience.

I am immensely proud of my own young daughter, and of all the young women and girls who have given up good homes and fine jobs to go and play an active part in the defence of their country, and to help, in a large or small way, to hasten the return of peace to this sorrowing world.

Conversation provoking is an antique silver chatelaine composed of pencil, charm piece and memo pad.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Alfred the Inept Maker of Cakes and the Enterprising Knight

By JANET MARCH

IT MAY seem early to you but if you agree with the desires of the waits who used to sing this "West Country Traditional Song" you'd better get busy at once, housekeepers!

"I wish you a Merry Christmas
And a Happy New Year,
Good tidings I bring
To you and your kin.

Now bring us some figgy pudding
Now bring us some figgy pudding.
For we all like figgy pudding
We all like figgy pudding
For we all like figgy pudding
So bring some out here.

Good tidings I bring
To you and your kin.
I wish you a Merry Christmas
And a Happy New Year."

If you are lucky you may get some figs for your pudding this year, though along with dates they are almost as extinct as the dodo. It will be interesting to see if the children, who since the war have grown from the pablum age to an adult diet, will like figs and dates. Surprised parents have run into quite a lot of banana antipathy since that prized fruit appeared again in the shops.

Seriously you must—if you haven't already—get at the making of your figgy pudding and your mincemeat. There is lots of peel to be had, almonds are plentiful, and if you have a sharp nose you can ferret out raisins now and again. With these things on the grocer's shelves it looks as if Canadians can eat, this December, what we have come to think of as English traditional Christmas food.

Both mincemeat and plum pudding are said to be better if made some time ahead and kept. I don't know what alchemy time works on them. Maybe the whole idea grew up because in November you could carve out a day for chopping, stirring and steaming, while December is well known by housewives to be the shortest month in the year whatever the calendar says about February. This year if you don't do your Christmas preparations early no one will guarantee that the makings will be there later, and the shops may have that horrid Mother Hubbard's cupboard look. War has taught us the wisdom of early Christmas shopping with a vengeance.

The origin of Christmas pudding was said to be the dish an enterprising knight stewed up back in Alfred the cake-maker's time. The hunting party was snowbound so they just threw everything they had in the way of provisions into a pot and hoped for the best and out came Christmas pudding. Venison was one of the main ingredients which we have dropped out down the centuries, but like a good many of our best dishes the thing started off by chance.

Christmas Pudding

- 1 cup of brown sugar
- 1 cup of suet
- 2 cups of raisins
- ½ cup of candied peel
- ¼ cup of almonds
- The grated rind of a lemon
- 4 eggs
- ¼ teaspoon of nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon of salt
- ½ cup of milk
- ½ cup of beer

Put the suet through the mincer and chop the peel up very finely. This is a tedious job, but chopped peel is a little nicer than when it is ground up, still if you are in a hurry let the mincer do the job for you. Skin the almonds by pouring boiling water on them and letting them stand a little while and then rubbing the skins off them. Chop them too. Mix all the dry ingredients together, then add the eggs well beaten and mixed with the milk and the beer. Tie the puddings up in two pudding cloths and steam them for at least four hours and five or six is better.

Mincemeat

- ¾ cup of chopped suet
- 1 cup of raisins
- 1 cup of currants
- 1½ cups of chopped apples
- ¼ cup of chopped citron peel
- ½ cup of sugar
- 1 teaspoon of allspice
- ¼ cup of orange juice

Stir all these ingredients together and cook them slowly for an hour watching the pot most carefully to be sure the mixture doesn't burn. Bottle in sterile jars. If you can't get currants use two cups of raisins, and for speed in making put the apples, suet, raisins and peel through the mincer.

A Christmas cake is a pretty useful thing to have in the house and it too is something that can be made in the quiet spaces of November and trotted out proudly in December. Here is a recipe for a white fruit cake which will keep well and isn't quite as rich as that dark brown variety which has a tendency to make you feel as if you had eaten lead if you are too greedy with it.

Fruit Cake

- 1 cup of shortening
- 1 cup of sugar
- 2½ cups of flour
- 4 eggs
- ½ teaspoon of salt
- ½ cup of almonds
- ½ cup of peel
- 1 cup of raisins
- ½ cup of sugared cherries
- Rind of a lemon grated

Cream the shortening and add the sugar, then add the eggs slowly—beat them first. Either chop or put through the mincer the almonds, peel, raisins and sugared cherries. Mix them together with the lemon rind and add to them about ⅓ of the flour and salt mixed together. Then add the rest of the flour to the egg mixture. Stir in the fruit and bake in a well greased pan at a very low heat—under 300—for about two and a half hours.

This Parisienne at the races wears a light colored coat with a wide skirt, fullness at back, enormous patch pockets. Sleeves, buttons and belt of dark fur contrast with the turned-down collar, unfurred neckline. Her hat has a victory feather.

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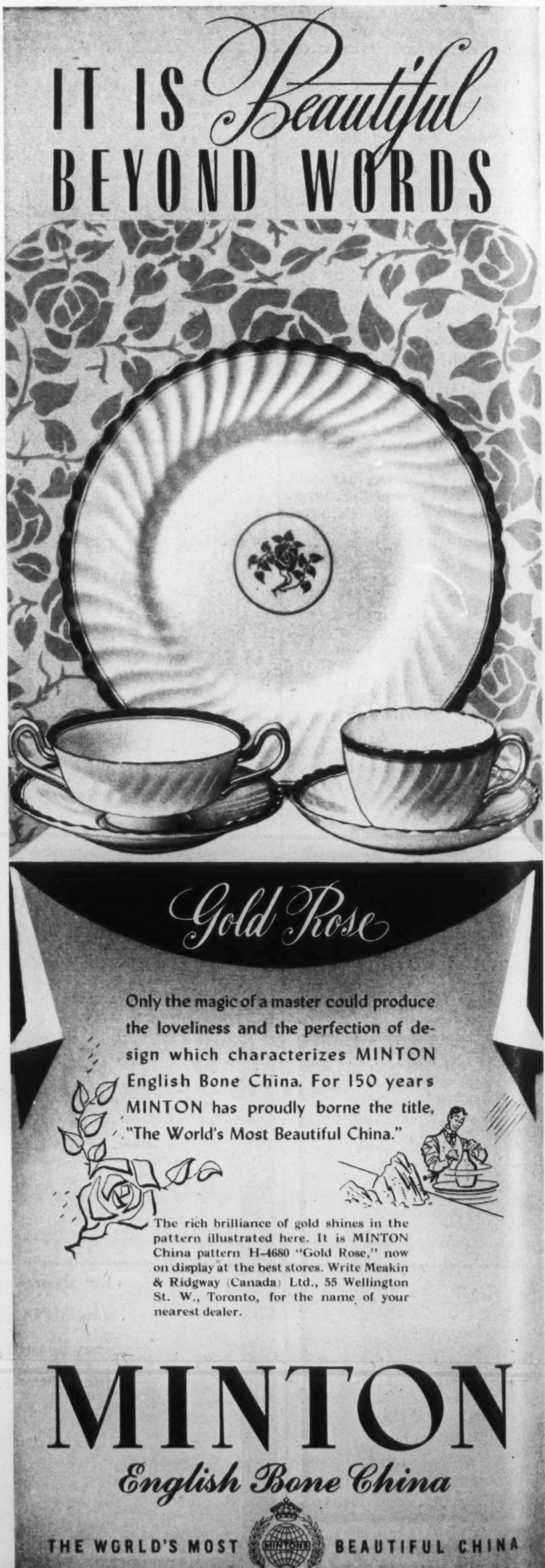
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Man in a Calèche: or the Best Way to See Quebec on a Sunny Day

By ALICE CAMERON BROWN

MAURICE FORTIER nodding in the May sunshine was trying desperately to keep his eyes open. He was sitting on a bench in the little park devoted to the statue of La Foy in front of the great grey mass under green turrets that was the Chateau and trying to remember that he was there on business. To that end he appraised the sparkling row of calèches drawn up along the side of the park. Unfortunately there were at least ten besides his own. He had his—a real old-fashioned one with lamps which should stand out from the rest anyway—painted green this year and had a new yellow blanket and red collar for the white horse.

André Leclerc who had his outfit next to Maurice's had his calèche a splashy yellow. Gregoire Hébert, beyond that had his a shiny black with yellow trim.

All up the line they were all dazzling, all ready waiting.

At The Chateau

This was the place to be, of course, because everyone came first to the Chateau. Indeed, Maurice had a real pride in the Chateau, almost the pride of ownership. He felt he was really part of the service to tourists and of all places it was the most amusing and important in the whole of Quebec.

Many of the guests from the Chateau came across the park to the lunch counters. One got to know pretty well which ones would wish to take a drive in an old-fashioned contrivance like this or which ones would prefer, say, a trip across to Lévis on the ferry to have a view of the city from that side, a sightseeing trip by motor, a climb to the Citadel or just a walk on the Board Walk.

Maurice and his friends usually discussed these prospects as they came and went. They smoked and spat and sometimes even had a little fist fight to fill in the time. It was surprising how fast the day went when one was with friends. If no one came, and it was early yet for much business, well and good, they had each other to talk to, to complain about the lack of customers, to deplore the number of tourists who had their own cars. Or one could stretch out in the carriage or on a bench and go to sleep. Even the taxi drivers slumped over their wheels in the long cool arcade of the Chateau went to sleep and when the doorman had occasion to rouse one the disturbed driver honked and turned round sympathetically to see that the next in line came to and prepared to draw up a space. The whole line moved up and then the drivers settled down comfortably again.

Sit Or Jog

The day's work was mostly waiting but it was agreeable to Maurice. It puzzled him how tourists could enjoy such rushing. For himself he loved to sit. When he moved he loved to stroll, or to jog along pleasantly behind the white horse. Especially with a customer, a nice friendly customer to whom one could chat.

This morning Maurice was alone on the bench. His companions were already dozing in their calèches. He was trying to be on the lookout for customers because his wife had complained last night about shoes for Raymond and Pierre, the two youngest, who were always wearing out their shoes at the same time. Maurice believed it was a plot it happened so often. Raymond was too young to know better, but that Pierre! He could not bear to see Raymond get new shoes alone. He was jealous.

But even the irritation Maurice felt over this was insufficient to banish the delicious feeling of drowsiness that was encroaching on his consciousness with the same persistence that it did in church.

This morning in particular. The new leaves above him smelled of the country, the sparrows flew busily in and out of the ornaments in the statue, there were chimes from somewhere back of the Chateau, the tide lapped up the River in sparkling wavelets, the flag from the grey Citadel was painted on the sky. A silver plane flashed once or twice over the green turrets of the Chateau and disappeared into the blue.

To think of it. Maurice's almost closed eyes followed the twinkling plane. The plane vanished but Maurice's mind went on soaring and dipping. Ah! It was a heavenly feeling. Like being rocked. What a life that would be. No bumpy cobble stones to contend with, like in the calèche for instance. What a life indeed! But how could one fly with a wife and eight children, or for that matter without them! When one had a wife and eight children the calèche was really better. The responsibility slowed one up. Perhaps it was all for the best. It would be terribly dull to have to come down to earth again after soaring like a bird. When he was a boy he had wanted to be a bird, but, of course, one got over foolish things like that.

Like a Bird

There were plenty of people passing. Business people crossed the park on their way to work. Maurice did not give them a second look. Soldiers. Sailors. Ships' officers. Airmen. The small newsboy with the big hat. Priests. Plenty of priests. None of these were the usual prospects.

An elderly couple hesitated in the arcade of the Chateau and stopped to discuss something. Maurice blinked and became interested. But Gregoire, that crafty good-for-nothing, must have been just pretending to be asleep because he was making for them right now.

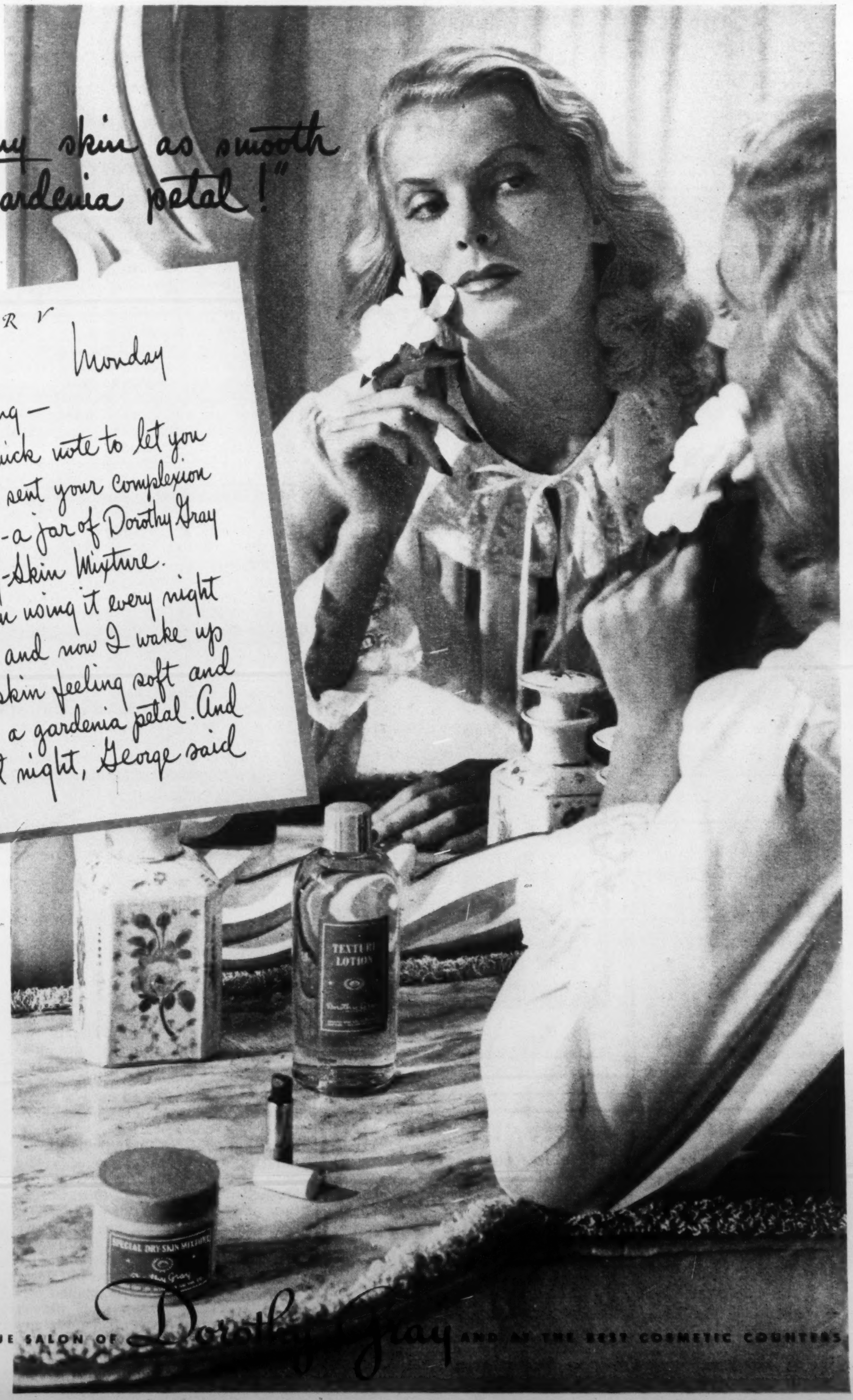
Oh, well. Maurice after a moment was not sorry. He found the sun overpowering. He looked over at his calèche, at the rug drawn carefully over the seat and knew how warm it would be. It drew him with an acute sensitory urge. He went over, climbed in and lay down in a way he had worked out to be the most satisfactory, his legs at right angles to his body, his feet supported by one of the little lamps at the side of the dash-board, closed his eyes and gave himself up to the sweetness of the moment. To his delight the plane was there rising and dipping and he was being carried with it.

Presently he was being disturbed. He felt cross. He relinquished his dreams only to settle with the tormentor. He sat up towsled and belligerent to find himself facing a polite young man in the uniform of the Air Force who was asking to be taken for a drive. He thought the young fellow was crazy when he heard him say, "It must be a real thrill to ride in that thing."

To See Quebec

A thrill! Maurice was rearranging this reversal of his own ideas while he tucked a quite unnecessary rug around the airman's knees in his usual manner of business solicitude for a customer and saying to himself, "Not a bad day, after all! Shoes for Raymond, and also Pierre, if I am not mistaken. Two hours at three dollars, maybe three hours. A good sleep to refresh one and now the very best company."

Aloud he said to the airman, "Dis here is slow for you maybe, but a damsite de bes' way to see Quebec."



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MUSICAL EVENTS

E. Power Biggs, Organ Virtuoso: Junior Musical Activities

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Casavant Society of Toronto is assuredly fulfilling the mission it set for itself several years ago;—that of awakening interest in the organ as a concert instrument. In recitals at Eaton Auditorium it has presented many eminent Canadian organists as well as brilliant executants from elsewhere. At its opening event for the current season last week, E. Power Biggs, organist of Harvard University, roused the same enthusiasm as do great pianists and violinists. Mr. Biggs has played here before, but on this occasion reached greater heights. His status is constantly increasing in the many fields today open to a musician of virtuosic powers. An achievement internationally heralded was that of twice playing the complete organ works of Bach; at Harvard University and at Columbia University.

Frances James, eminent Canadian soprano, will be heard in two recitals, at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall, Nov. 18 and Dec. 2.

Helen Hayes who comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre in the brilliant play Harriet for the week of Nov. 20.

The problem of the virtuosic organist is, I take it, by taste and discernment in registration and his skill on manuals and pedals, to attain orchestral flexibility of utterance and orchestral grandeur of tone. The playing of Mr. Biggs was as nearly symphonic in quality as I have heard from an organist, with no sacrifice of the individuality of the instrument. The breadth of expression he can command was demonstrated at the outset in Handel's "Firework" Suite composed for a great festival occasion, the celebration of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (the modern Aachen) on April 27, 1749. A program note erred in stating that the "Firework" music was composed in the last year of his life. He actually lived ten years longer, and died, aged 74, on April 14, 1759. During most of that decade he was blind and ill and the music was his last official duty, undertaken at the request of King George II. He was provided with an orchestra larger than a modern symphonic organization and at a public rehearsal in Vauxhall on April 21st, 12,000 people paid 2s. 6d each to hear it (a considerable sum in money values of that time). The crowd blocked traffic on London Bridge for three hours.

The "Firework" music is the only composition of Handel's against which the complaint is made that it was over-noisy; but this was to be expected under the circumstances. In the Suite derived from it as played by Mr. Biggs, there is no suggestion of noise. The crescendi were superb in volume but mellow in beauty. The associations of this music with the ancient city so recently the scene of crucial warfare, made its revival singularly appropriate.

So also was Julius Reubke's Sonata in C minor, a musical paraphrase on the greatest warlike paean, the 94th psalm. Reubke, obviously a genius, died in 1858 at the age of 24 and the present conflict has brought about a general revival of this highly original and powerful work. It has been played for the Casavant Society on several occasions, but never with such superb and finely governed dramatic effect.

The other side of Mr. Biggs's art was revealed in his zephyr-like rendering of Bach's "Sheep may safely graze", and the sparkling quality of Haydn's Variations on an air from his Symphony in D major. Among other offerings, the glory of his rendering of Purcell's "Trumpet Voluntary" still rings in one's ears.

The Time for Youth

Of late there has been evidence on all sides of a most important factor in our local musical progress; the musical enthusiasm of a host of young people; and the development of some really distinguished juvenile talent. At the Biggs recital The Boys' Choir of St. Michael's Cathedral under a very sincere and able director, Rev. J. E. Ronan, was a case in point. The Choir numbers nearly sixty and is particularly rich in sopranos and altos of pure quality. The skill with which they rendered polyphonic works by Palestrina and Vittoria and such a thrilling modern liturgical number as Cesar Franck's "Panis Angelicus" spoke volumes for their training. An amazing feat by a group of young boys was the rendering in unison of Mozart's "Alleluia" with tone, intonation and flexible production.

On the next evening one heard two young Torontonians of remarkable promise: a lovely 14-year-old girl, Phyllis Knight, and 16-year-old Josef Pach, a violinist of distinguished personality. The "golden girl" played a traditional program such as any mature pianist might offer, demanding a high degree of technical skill as well as exceptional natural musicianship. One did not expect mature interpretation; but in attack, tone and execution she was astonishing. The more brilliant passages of the Beethoven "Pathetique" Sonata; Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccioso; and Liszt's "Rigoletto Paraphrase" all illustrated her phenomenal fluency and sureness.

Josef Pach has a warm, smooth, appealing tone and an adept style that already gives him professional status.

Hart House Quartet

OPENING its 21st season, the Hart House Quartet will appear at Eaton Auditorium on November 25, playing Mozart's Quartet in D minor, the Delius, and the Brahms Piano Quintet in G minor, with Max Pirani as guest artist. At present the Quartet is on an extended tour of the United States. It plays in Walla Walla, Wash. on Nov. 22, returning to Toronto by air.

THE THEATRE

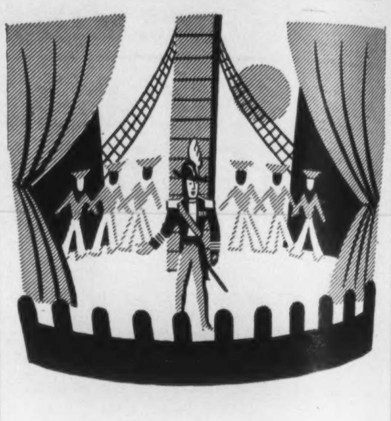
Excellence in Small Range

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE "Tropical Revue" of Katherine Dunham has settled down to a very smooth and balanced performance in the many months that have elapsed since it was last seen at the Royal Alex., but the third and closing section is still, to this reviewer, a strangely long distance below the other two. The first two sections are devoted to what might be termed the classics of "native" dance music, chiefly South and Central American items with their exquisite languor shot through with tropical fire. The last is United States Negro music of the cabaret order, led up to by some older plantation dances which I enjoyed. I do not want to be dogmatic about the cabaret stuff, with its music of incredible discords by "Brad" Gowans and Lewis and Ammons, and I therefore record that there seemed to be signs on Monday that the younger generation were enthusiastic about it. But to me it seemed far more noise and violent action than art, and the strangest kind of material for a great dancer-singer, after doing the Bahania so perfectly, to end her show with.

For Miss Dunham is actually the Yvette Guilbert of Spanish-American dancing, with her consummate ability to suggest mood and situation by the flicker of an eyelid, the crooking of a finger, the lightest change of tone in a pianissimo line. Her range may be limited, but her mastery within it is not. She has the same company of well-trained dancers, who could, one imagines, do practically anything that might be put before them, which makes it the more strange that so little of artistic importance is put before them in the closing section. She has the same three brilliant drum-players who alternate from stage to orchestra and back. She has the same cigar and birdcage. She is the same Dunham—a phenomenon of the middle of the twentieth century—a "spirit of the age."

Evelyn Eby and Reginald Bedford, a two-piano team of distinction, to appear at Eaton Auditorium Nov. 18.



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THE FILM PARADE

The Wishies in Contrast with the Art of Preston Sturges

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AN ENGLISH writer recently invented a new name for the movies. They should, he pointed out, be called the Wishies. They are our day-dreams enlarged and made visible, with a detail and splendor we could never have invented for ourselves.

At least ninety per cent of Hollywood's domestic dramas are Wishies. They represent a world of fantasy in which mother-love, marital fidelity, filial piety and general domestic bliss are taken for granted and never come under examination; (e.g., the recent "Since You Went Away" and any one of the Hardy series.) In the Wishies the American home is a small electrically equipped paradise. And within its walls the conflicts are always simple, the conventions are always observed, the emotions are always exalted and the ending always happy.

The people in this world however are never truly alive because the life of the imagination has never gone into their creation. They are strictly two-dimensional, like the celluloid on which they are printed. Their emotions and predicaments are worked out in advance and the characters built around them, just as their agreeable homes are merely the physical extension of a studio blueprint. We may believe in them for the moment and even weep over them. But it isn't a genuine catharsis of the emotions because the characters themselves have no relation to reality. They are merely the people we would like to be if we were richer and handsomer and more romantically cherished than we are.

The screen, to be sure, is perfectly capable of presenting character, as well as a sensitive and deeply moving relationship between two human beings. It did it over and over again in "Going My Way". But the Barry Fitzgeralds are rare and the other thing comes easier. So we get the Hardys and "Since You Went Away" and "The White Cliffs of Dover"—which simply shifted the domestic setup to England and made it larger and more feudal—as well as a host of minor dramas in which the Wishie quality has been diluted down to wishy-washy consistency. For Hollywood is convinced that the movie public has a sweet tooth and loves a soft diet. So the sugar content is constantly increased and the roughage cut down, while the imagination gradually sinks into a state of diabetic coma.

This may be one of the reasons why Preston Sturges, a director of talent and imagination, avoids drama altogether and contents himself with comedy. The conventions that lay such a dead hand on the producers of domestic drama never seem to impede the creator of screen comedy. To a certain extent he operates under the same laws as the court jester in mediaeval times. The rules of lese-majesté are set aside in his case and as long as he is funny he can go almost as far as he likes in any direction.

Sacred Cows Ignored

Preston Sturges is very often funny, and often very funny. And he is funny at the expense of some of America's most cherished shiboleths. Sacred cows have no terror for Director Sturges. "The Great McGinty" one of his best comedies, was a hearty travesty of American politics. "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek" was uproarious about pregnancy. His latest picture "Hail the Conquering Hero" deals hilariously with the returning heroes of Guadalcanal, as well as with America's profoundest fixation, the sacredness of motherhood.

The story has to do with the son of a hero (War I) who is disqualified by hay fever from entering War II. The indignity of this situation preys on the young man's mind to such an extent that he leaves town, pretending to have gone overseas. When a party of sympathetic Guadalcanal heroes discover his plight, they drag him back to his home town, covered with a strictly fabricated glory and their own medals. The hero (Eddie Bracken) from then on is at the mercy of the hero-worshipping townspeople, his infatuated ex-fianceé (Ella Raines), and a truculent Marine who regards the motherhood of America as his personal sacred trust.

Directtor Sturges's characters may not have any more actual validity than the creations of the soberer-minded dramatists; but they are a lot more entertaining. "Hail the Conquering Hero" is obviously the work of a lively talent enjoying itself immensely with congenial material. It isn't a masterpiece, since Director Sturges is much more concerned with keeping his characters droll than with having them believable. On the other hand, it could never be regarded as a Wishie. Preston Sturges isn't interested in the mass day-dream. He likes to take the American scene as it is, and then pull it slyly out of the straight, for his own diversion. It usually turns out to be just as diverting to his public as it is to himself.

Undiluted Arsenic

"Arsenic and Old Lace" comes to the screen under the direction of Frank Capra, who has a natural affinity for pixillated elderly ladies. The famous Broadway comedy has been expanded for the screen without being noticeably diluted. Jean Adair and Josephine Hull, who created the stage roles of the two innocent Brooklyn spinsters who made a hobby of mercy killing, are present in the screen version. John Alexander, as the nephew who believes he is Teddy Roosevelt, continues to charge up and down the stairs. Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane, Peter Lorre and Raymond Massey compose the rest of the cast, Mr. Massey in a Karloffian make-up composed apparently of paraffin with baseball stitching. They are all as funny as possible. It is only when they try to be funnier than possible that the comedy shows signs of strain.

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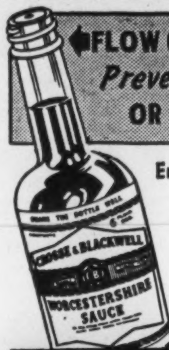

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THE DRESSING TABLE

History Proves that Women Have Usurped This Male Prerogative

By J. BARTON KENT

IT WAS not until the 14th century that men did away with some of the loose wrappings of which their attire had consisted until then, and adopted a close-fitting garment known as "Cotehardie", reaching the hips, with sleeves tight to the elbow and from there hanging loosely. But in cold weather they had a large cloak with a hood, ending with a long strip of the same material to use as a muffler round the neck and over the head, called a "Liripipe."

During Edward II's reign (1307), as his wife delighted in extravagances, he took to wearing tights, and started a new fashion by having each leg in a contrasting color to enjoy more notoriety.

Men at all times liked pomp and display. We are told that Richard I, and also Edward III wore gloves jewelled on the back of the hand; that Richard II's tunic was studded with rubies (1377) and Henry IV's crown displayed unprecedented magnificence. The Duke of Valentinois (son of Pope Alexander VI), a Borgia, had a cap with double rows of rubies. James I's hat was adorned with jewels (1603), and Charles of England rode with stirrups hung with 421 diamonds.

Ersatz Blondes

They loved costly garments to show their superiority, and to make an impression, and perhaps also to be more attractive to their women, who, on their side, seemed to cling all the more to the simplest of clothing, concealing the form, wrapping the neck, head, and chin in muslin, such as some orders of nuns do to the present day; afraid, maybe, of attracting men's eyes, who might not have been content to only look at them!

Under Edward III (1327) artistry of colors in materials and in designs gradually improved and made wonderful progress. It became a matter of prestige for men to have elaborate clothing, so as to have more influence or ascendency over the commoner. Judges wore long robes and large wigs, Prelates endorsed luxurious vestments to make more impression in the ceremonies they performed.

Women, who so far had worn their hair in flowing style, began to study their appearance, as till then the only trouble they had taken was to dye it yellow, as it was the fashion to be blonde. They began later to plait it, intermingled with braids, pearls and beads, and later still, they wore headdresses which succeeded one another in many shapes and styles. But they were always adorned with a sort of veil to fall on the back and neck. One was called the "horned," another the "Butterfly," and again the "Steeple" or the "Henning," protruding from the back of the head in a sharp point in the shape of a sugar loaf, about half a yard long, at the end of which hung a large piece of muslin or soft material to drape around the shoulders—as are still worn by the country-women of Normandy on fête days, but in a less exaggerated size. (The coiffes of the Breton women today are an heritage of Anne de Bretagne.) Then they went to other extremes, and took to wearing a close-fitting sort of skull-cap, with a "V" shape on the forehead edged with pearls or beads.

Glittering Birds

By degrees male and female attire passed through a series of changes, for under Henry V brocades, embossed velvets, rich silks and satins made their appearance (15th and 16th centuries). There again, we see men take to luxurious clothing; they endorsed successively a tight hose, they wore stays under their long-waisted slashed doublet, acutely peaked—and to appear slim they had a thick roll of padding round their hips under their petticoat breeches. And before long it became an orgy of costumes, for under James I a man of fashion had quantities of clothes (17th century). Men possessed many pairs of knee-breeches, richly embroidered waistcoats, flying ribbons, slashed sleeves, frilled cuffs, gold and silver laces, silk stockings, feathered hats adorned with jewels, perfumed gloves. . . and to keep their hands warm in winter they even had a small muff suspended from a ribbon around their neck. Taste for frivolities had made immense strides.

Women, influenced by such a display, began to realize that to captivate the stronger sex, they should make themselves as attractive as possible, so in their turn they donned their choicest garments and began to study the figure. They wore tight-laced stays, long, pointed bodices pinched in at the waist and cut low; they even went so far as to expose their bosoms, and attained the extreme of indecency. Then they painted their faces, and wore patches. They had skirts opening in a V shape looped up at the sides, showing a pretty silk petticoat; and, by degrees, to make the waist appear smaller, they introduced a stiff wire hoop under the skirt below the waist, giving an exaggerated amplitude. It went by the name of farthingale.

Frills and Flounces

Men and women wore ruffs high and stiff like a fan around their head and neck. It was an age of frills and flounces; but towards the end of Charles II's reign, about 1666, he decided that costumes should be more sober and less costly. Men's coats (the true prototype of the frock coat) came into fashion. Plain cuffs superseded lace frills, trunk hose became knee breeches, farthingales disappeared, but some hoops were still worn (as a foretaste of the crinoline), and attained enormous expansion. Patches and the same character of costume were retained till the end of the century; that of the lower class resembled that of the nobles and the wealthy, but was much simpler both in style and material.

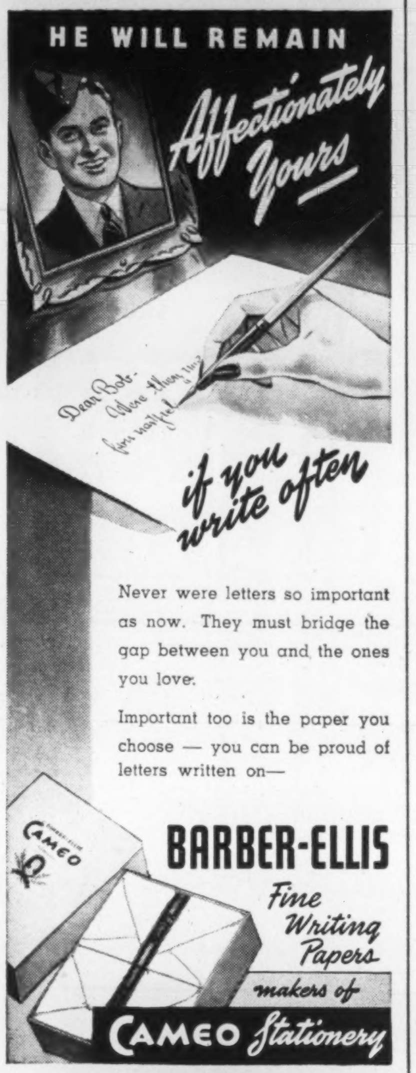
Women dressed their hair in a most elaborate way right up to 1780, had masses of curls pinned on a high cushion, and false hair was used in abundance, intermingled with feathers, ribbons, draped and pinned with jewels. Sometimes the most extraordinary decorations were introduced on the head, such as a small sailing ship fully rigged, or a bird in its nest. To keep the erection in position, a black boy would follow her Ladyship with a staff ending in a shape to support this masterpiece in equilibrium, for an extravagant height was aimed at. And to complete her attire she held, when walking, a tall cane ornamented with a cord and tassels, or a bunch of flying ribbons. It was a phase of eccentric fashion.

Yet men's extravagance in dress surpassed women's, for notwithstanding her coquetry, her expenditure in clothes was small in comparison with that of her consort, for we are told that in the reign of Charles II it was a common occurrence for a man's outfit to cost between £50 to £55, while his wife's apparel was only £12 (about 60 dollars).

The extravagance in elaborate and showy costume had reached its "apogée," yet it took some little time before taste really changed, and it was not until William IV (1830) that the inclination for somber clothing, and sobriety in colors and design was gradually adopted by all.

Age of Restraint

It began to be an age of dreary garb, and when Queen Victoria died, frills, flounces and large skirts went with her. Women took to tailor-made clothes of severe cut, then later to divided skirts and even to trousers; they lost a good deal of their alluring charms, but they were well equipped to leap forward. It was the beginning of women's ascendency and re-adjustment of power between the sexes.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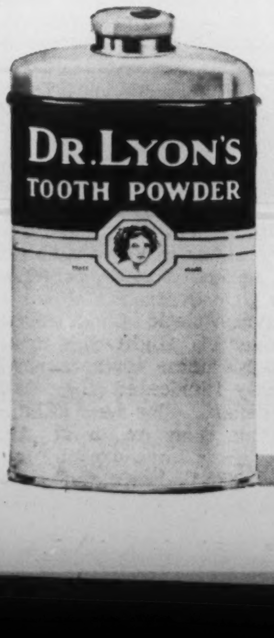

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Painting a Kitchen with Sunshine Yellow and Pete's Help

By FREDERIC MANNING

WELL, this time it was the kitchen that needed glamorizing. The last time it had been done was in the days when one just went to the telephone, called a painter who was sitting at home waiting for a call. He replied that he would be over to look at the job that evening and would start work on Tuesday. Remember those days?

It's different now. I tried the telephone first. Then I tried my friends, hoping they knew of someone. It was the old story of the papering and plastering repeated. Maybe in a couple of months—I couldn't wait a couple of months. I wanted it done before my hay fever got going good, knowing from past experiences that paint and hay fever are a most uncomfortable combination. I decided to do the job myself.

I went to my paint dealer. The last I got from him, for the kitchen, was described as Daffodil Yellow and Silver Moss (meaning green). In no time at all they could have been described much better as dreary and depressing. This time the paint was called Sunshine Yellow. The name on the label was about the only little ray in this whole episode.

Next was the little matter of a good paint brush. I had been loaned a large, very good hair brush, that is a brush with hair bristles, but it was too heavy. I couldn't keep it in mid-air for more than a few minutes, and as for doing the ceiling—I got a brush which the dealer said was better than some he had had. I shudder to think what the others were like. This one seemed to be made out of an old corn broom, one that had seen long hard service before conversion.

Hearty Right-O's

It took a few days to assemble these things, along with some strange smelling, synthetic turpentine, but at last I was ready to start. Then the telephone.

A friend of mine on some holidays thought he would dash up, O.K.? O.K. I said. I explained I would be delighted to see him and as I was about to start my big paint job if he had a brush and old clothes handy maybe he would join me? With many hearty right-o's he said he would be along shortly.

Pete is very entertaining so I was pleased at the prospect of getting the work done to the accompaniment of some interesting chatter. The next thought was lunch. I had intended having some fruit and milk but this wouldn't do for Pete. Pete is fond of food, and good food too. I changed my clothes and dashed out to do a little shopping, including beer.

Pete arrived armed with a brush and, changing into a pair of old shorts, announced his readiness to start on the walls. As he is tall I had hoped he would take a fancy to the ceiling but he didn't. Liked walls better, he said.

I had already started on a wall and my method met with some criticism. The paint was too thick, Pete said, it should go like this. Pete demonstrated. I remonstrated. He was putting the paint on too thin. The way I was doing it I could cover the room well with two coats. Pete's way would take three and two was my limit.

Naturally Pete disagreed and decided a cigarette and bottle of beer would be the thing while we discussed the matter.

By the time the beer was consumed Pete remembered a luncheon engagement and began changing his clothes hurriedly so as not to be too late. I murmured that that would be nothing unusual and started on the ceiling. Pete dashed for the door, leaving clothes and brush in a heap on the floor and called back that I must leave the walls for him, he would be up bright and early the next day.

I was skeptical, and with reason. Pete turned up the next day far from early and still farther from being bright. Night life, he said. This time he stayed for lunch and reminded me of a couple of my specialties that he hadn't tasted for a long time. These involved some rather lengthy preparations so I didn't get much paint on the ceiling that day.

This sort of thing went on for days. My entire month's ration of beer was soon consumed, Pete's too, I will say, and I developed a permanent wave in my neck from putting two coats on the ceiling. An osteopath almost straightened me out in three treatments, cost of which I have chalked up against the paint job.

Pete was quite pleased with his handiwork and, not being unduly modest, says the walls are a much better piece of work than the ceiling, even though he permitted me to do behind all the pipes, stove and cupboards.

It was an entertaining time, I will say, but ten days to do a kitchen and the furniture still to be done—Anybody know of a little man who does odd jobs including painting?

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THE LONDON LETTER

Even the Socialists Can't Bear to Bother Electoral Sacred Cows

By P. O'D.

EVERYONE admits the necessity for a redistribution of the seats in Parliament, and the House of Commons has been discussing a Bill to that effect. The shifts of population—not all of them due to the war—have been enormous and have made necessary the splitting-up of over-grown constituencies, the increase of representation in some areas, and as a necessary consequence the cutting-down of it in others.

All this is obvious and sensible and to the good, however sore the hearts and bitter the protests of those who find their political importance in grave danger of diminution. You can't carve up constituencies without cutting somebody's toes off.

You might think that when necessary but painful tasks of this sort have to be carried out, the most effective and least painful way to do it would be in a mood of scientific detachment. Make representation entirely a matter of population—a question of sheer mathematics, in fact—and then no one would have a legitimate grievance, provided, of course, that no anomalies and exceptions were permitted.

But this is a country where the anomaly always flourishes, and the exception proves every rule, in politics as in everything else. Your Englishman has an instinctive and healthy dislike of scientific exactness in public affairs. He believes in keeping science where it belongs, in the laboratory. And there is no use telling him that he is illogical. He regards it as a compliment.

One of the anomalies of parliamentary representation is the twelve Members for the Universities. It may interest Canadian readers to know how these representatives are divided. Oxford and Cambridge have two each, London one, and the provincial universities of England two between the eight of them. In Scotland the combined universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh elect three Members. The University of Wales and Queen's University, Belfast, elect one each.

Traditions Hold

Twelve Members to represent a lot of professors and students—who incidentally have each a vote in their ordinary constituencies, if they choose to exercise it! This is an anomaly, if you like. So some of the Socialist M.P.'s have thought, and one of them said that university graduates were no more entitled to separate Members than poets or doctors or lawyers. But the mere suggestion of a profane finger being laid on these traditional privileges brought Mr. A. P. Herbert of Oxford to his feet in characteristically humorous indignation.

The university elections, he claimed, were the most democratic and civilized in the country. There was no spellbinding, no canvassing, and hardly any expenses. He himself had "crept into the House for the modest expenditure of £100". University electors had to pass an examination, an intelligence test, before they were allowed to vote. They were the only electors in the country to be thus tested, though it was a principle that might well be extended to other constituencies—including those of the Socialist iconoclasts! And so, laughing, the House brushed the Socialist proposals aside. The universities kept their Members. Long may they keep them!

Another anomaly in parliamentary representation is the two Members for the City of London—that "square mile" in the financial centre of the Empire, which has practically no resident population at all. Here again suggestions were made for the abolition of privilege. This time it was the Socialist Home Secretary, "Our 'Erb" Morrison, who rose in defence of ancient tradition, however tainted with high finance. Listen to him!

"I may be sloppy and I may be sentimental, but there is rich municipal blood in my veins, and I cannot forget the early history of the municipality in its struggle against the pretensions of King and Parliament. There is a constitutional and historic connection between the City and this House. It is the case that the City of London championed parliamentary institutions, and I do not think it is out of place that Parliament should, in the instance of this unique square mile, take into account these historic and, if you like, sentimental considerations, and say that this is such a special place that we will not destroy its identity, if we can possibly help it."

And so the City of London also kept its Members — with cheers! Which once more goes to show what a terrible country this is for scientific planners. All their nice, neat schemes, so cleverly and earnestly drawn, and then along comes mediaeval tradition and with its rusty old sword cuts great gashes and gaps in them! And nearly everyone else is delighted.

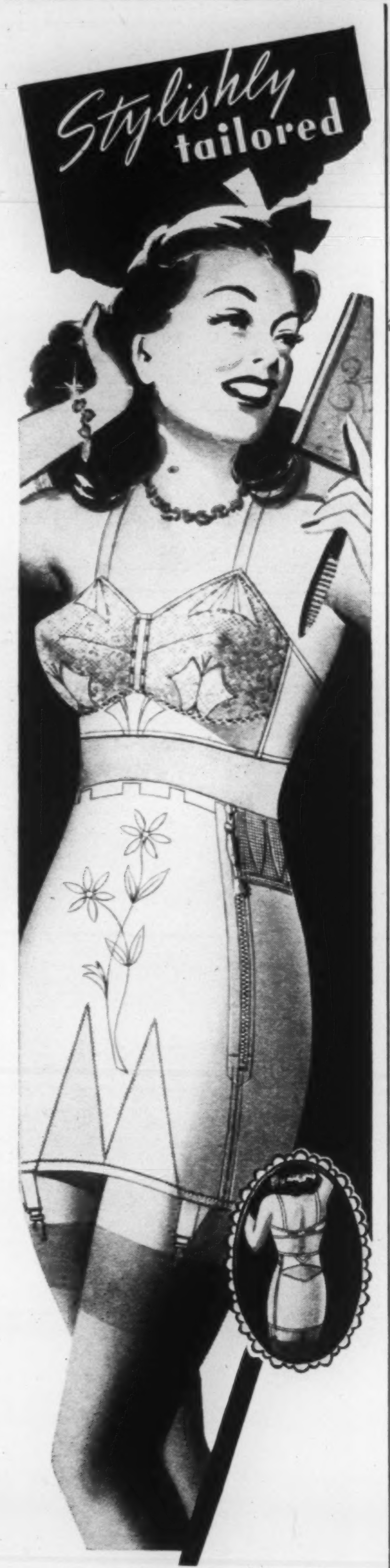
Gielgud's Newest Hamlet

John Gielgud's new production of "Hamlet" is the highlight of his repertory season at The Haymarket, which began auspiciously with Somerset Maugham's "The Circle," followed by Congreve's "Love for Love." The Restoration comedy was especially memorable for its lovely scenic settings by Rex Whistler—now, alas, "killed in action". He was the most brilliantly versatile young English artist of his brief day.

The notable thing about Gielgud's new "Hamlet" is that it really is new—new not only as a production, and a very beautiful and impressive one, but new also as a reading of the chief part. Gielgud's earlier performance gave us a young and graceful and romantic Hamlet, driven to distraction by the wickedness of the world. A series of elderly stars in the role had made us forget Hamlet's youth, and it was very moving to be so beautifully reminded of it.

Now Gielgud gives us another Hamlet, not very much older and no less graceful, but a more sophisticated Hamlet, a brilliant scholar and man of the world, an artist in life, who is not so much torn by the wickedness of the world as disgusted at it. It is a highly intelligent and attractive performance — no living actor gives Shakespeare's lines with such sensitive appreciation of their meaning and beauty—but a more artificial performance, and much less moving.

Every classic actor has his own idea of this inexhaustible role, and it is surely to Mr. Gielgud's credit that he has more than one idea and the courage to give it expression. No doubt we shall have still further versions from him, for here is an actor who is not content to go on repeating himself, making carbon copies of his successes until they become faint and faded at the end. He doesn't consider that laurels are things to rest on, but always to be won anew. He is not a fixed star.



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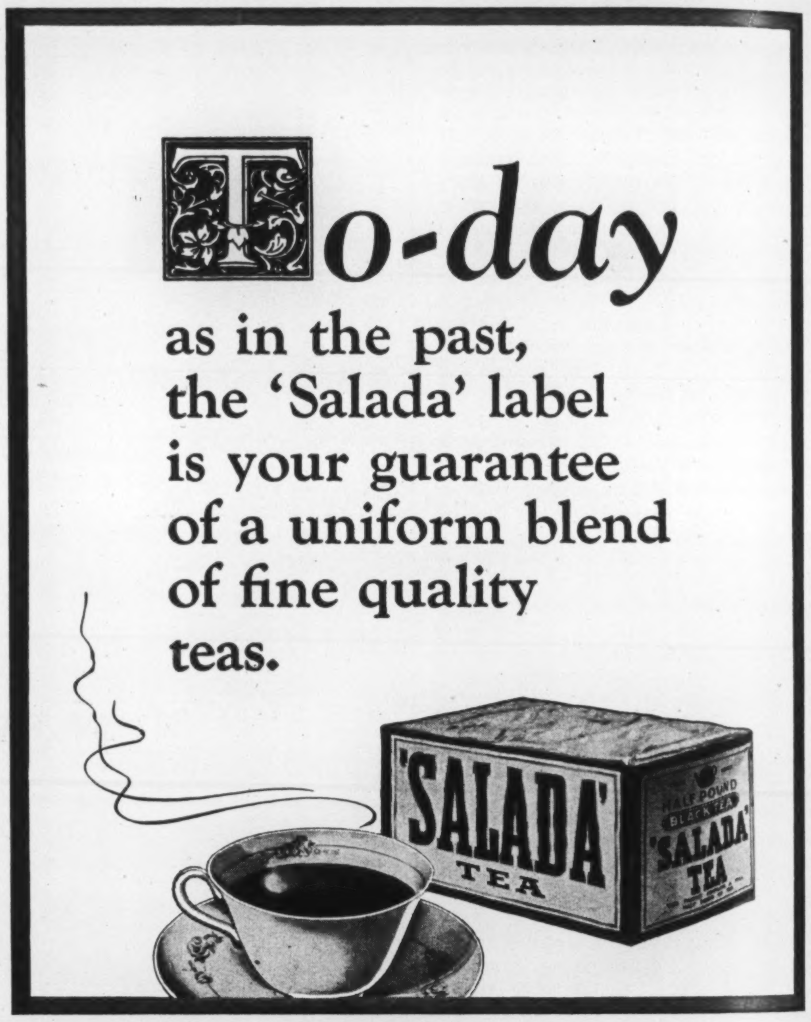

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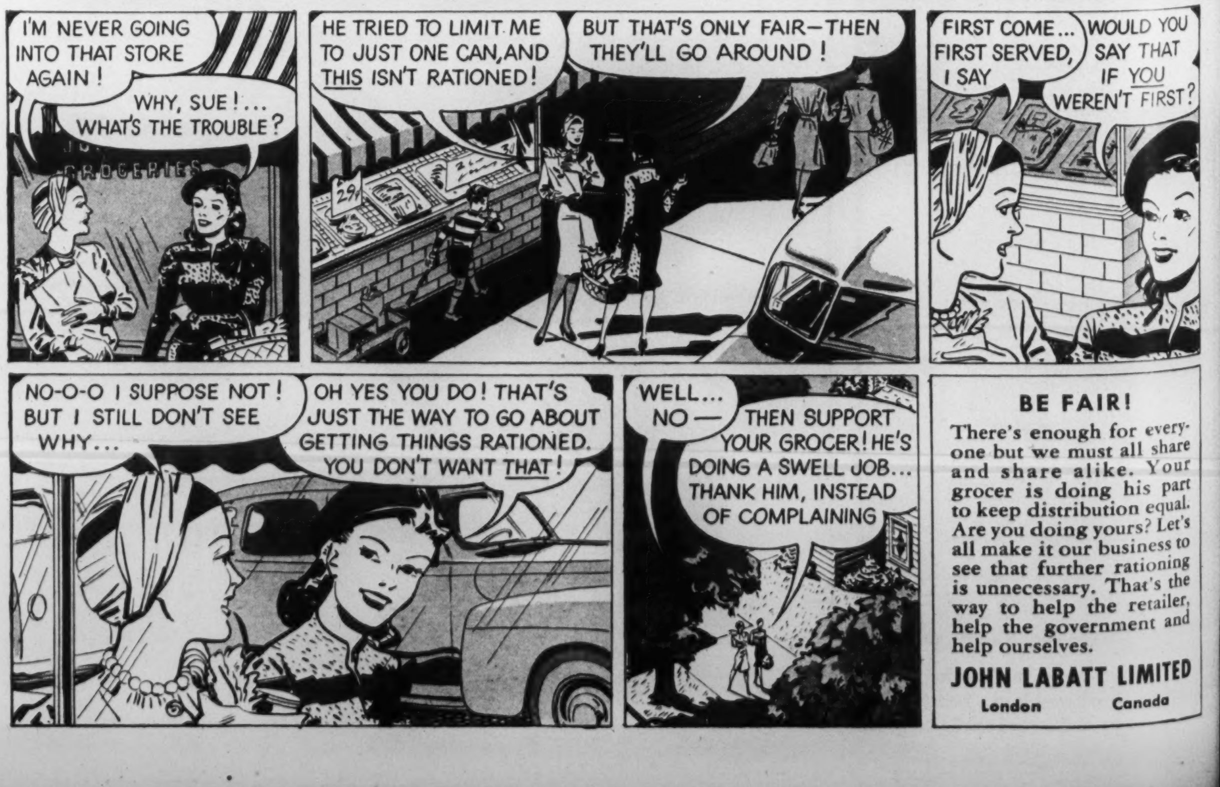
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 60


I'M NEVER GOING INTO THAT STORE AGAIN!
WHY, SUE!... WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?
GROCERIES
HE TRIED TO LIMIT ME TO JUST ONE CAN, AND THIS ISN'T RATIONED!
BUT THAT'S ONLY FAIR—THEN THEY'LL GO AROUND!
FIRST COME... FIRST SERVED, I SAY
WOULD YOU SAY THAT IF YOU WEREN'T FIRST?
NO-O-O I SUPPOSE NOT! BUT I STILL DON'T SEE WHY...
OH YES YOU DO! THAT'S JUST THE WAY TO GO ABOUT GETTING THINGS RATIONED. YOU DON'T WANT THAT!
WELL... NO—
THEN SUPPORT YOUR GROCER! HE'S DOING A SWELL JOB... THANK HIM, INSTEAD OF COMPLAINING

BE FAIR!

There's enough for everyone but we must all share and share alike. Your grocer is doing his part to keep distribution equal. Are you doing yours? Let's all make it our business to see that further rationing is unnecessary. That's the way to help the retailer, help the government and help ourselves.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

THE OTHER PAGE

Battle of the Buggy and the Motor-Car in the Calendars

By STEPHEN LEACOCK, JR.

ONE connects the manufacturing of buggies with the days of unambitious enterprise, with the kind of men who were unhurried, easy-going and jovial and slow to anger or resentment. And yet when it came time for the buggy business to pass into eternity and to be replaced on this planet by a more efficient method of transportation, such a valiant struggle was put up as would have done credit to the most modern of high-pressure advertising establishments.

The method which was used by Canada's largest carriage industry, the McLaughlins of Oshawa, to combat the motor car in the early days of its noisy and puffing existence is highly interesting and instructive and worthy of note. They issued each year to their clientele large illustrated calendars which first ignored the new mechanical monster completely and then boasted of the cold and dignified contempt which it was accorded by the world in general and buggies in particular.

Thus the calendar of 1905, picturing a very handsome carriage filled with elegantly attired ladies and gentlemen who are enjoying a pleasure jaunt, shows a disdainful unawareness of the automobile which later issues could not afford to affect. In fact the 1906 calendar proves that the buggy world had become most annoyed at the encroaching gasoline behemoth. It pictures another carriage similar to the 1905 one, driving serenely along—and in the ditch near it an over-turned motor car, the driver of which is having his injuries ministered to by a black-bearded doctor.

The McLaughlin calendar of the next year—1907—outdid itself and became still more vituperative in its ridicule of the new-fangled means of transportation. It even took a crack at the lowly bicycle. It shows the same fine horse-drawn carriage with its cargo of toffs, another motor car which has met an unhappy fate by travelling at too impetuous a speed—probably ten miles an hour—and a bicycle lying by the roadside with an irate cyclist trying to pump air into it!

If ridicule, which is one of the most powerful agents of destruction ever devised by the fertile human intellect, had in this case succeeded we would today have had no such thing as the automobile. As it was, these large calendars of the McLaughlin Carriage Company, artistic in both line and coloring, were approved of and sought after by nearly everyone—that is, by nearly everyone who was past the giddy stage of adolescence which is attracted by anything new and crazy. People who had been frightened by automobiles or whose horses had been frightened by them were quite naturally in sympathetic accord with posters which depicted the absolute unreliableness of this piece of self-moving folly, the motor car.

However—and here's the important point—the sureness of knowledge and intelligent foresight of the Oshawa Carriage makers soon enabled them to perceive that they were allowing their art department to champion a fallen cause, to wage war against the destiny of progress. That is something that neither carriage makers nor anyone else, including political parties, can afford to do, and the McLaughlins, whose vehicles had for more than thirty years been the best that served the nation, bowed to the inevitable and started producing autos.

The company's calendar for the year 1909 is a pictorial study in anticlimax. No longer is the automobile scoffed at, reviled and belittled, no further suggestion is there of the sublime scorn of a Milton, preaching against the works of damnation. None of this enlivens the new calendar; instead there is a smug and an almost lamb-like acceptance of the buggy's former deadly rival. One sees pictured the same chaste and exquisitely designed buggy as before—and driving happily along by its side a modern (1909) motor car which is the acme of fashionable smartness and which bears within its tonneau a group of ladies and gentlemen quite as faultlessly attired as their friends in the horse-drawn carriage.

The automobile has been rescued from the gutter to which earlier calendars consigned it, a perfect entente cordiale has been established between the two means of communication, and the road to future progress and development lies beckoningly ahead.

....A pity that upon the smooth concrete of said highway the buggy could not have travelled further than it did! But to the burning speed of which its automotive enemy became capable it had no effective answer—neither did its protagonists, the calendar makers. It detoured off the main thoroughfare, travelled the country lanes at a feeble gait, and came to final repose in the barn and the junk yard. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

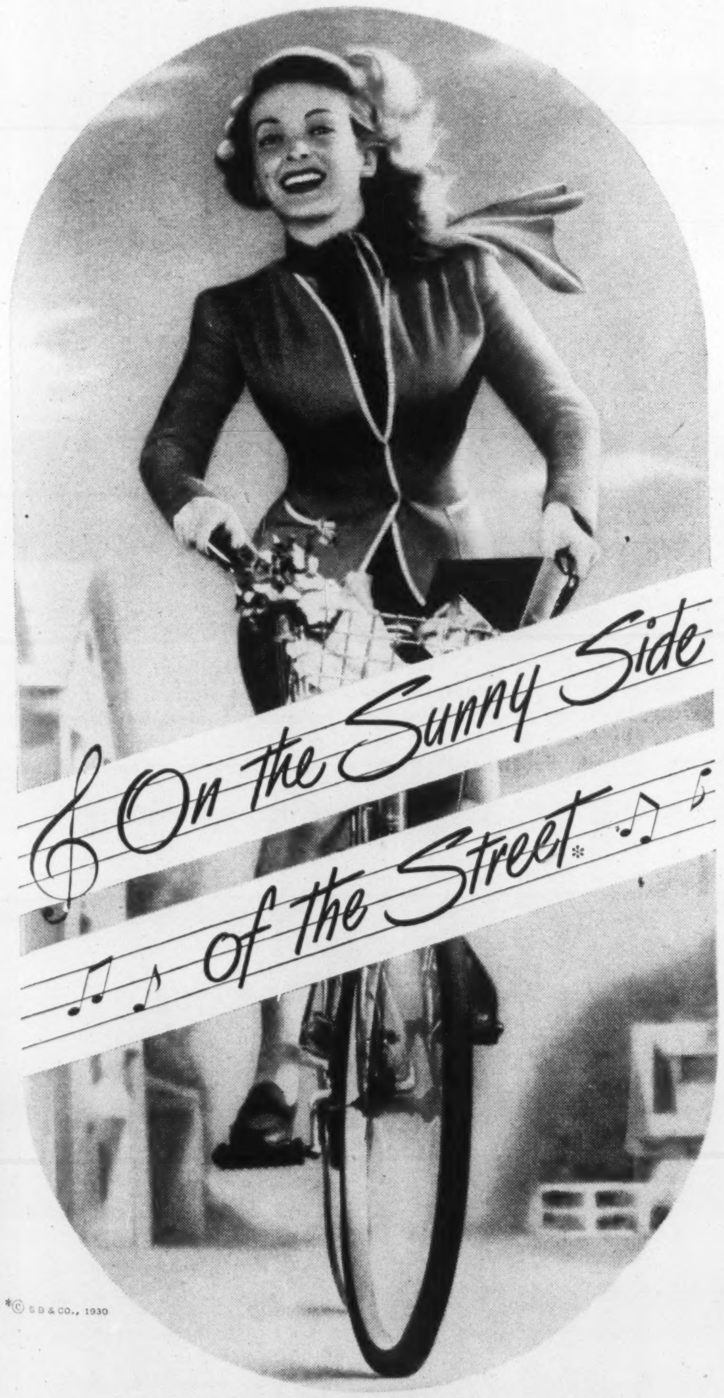
JOURNEY'S END

DID you find Tommy there and
 Joe, my son,
 When your high flight was over
And the job you went out to do was
 done
 Somewhere—not far from Dover?

Did Tommy smile as you slipped in
 so quick
 When sky and stars plunged under?
And did he call: "Joe, Joey, here
 comes Mick!?"
 I wonder, Oh, I wonder!

And did the three of you—my sons,
 my sons,
 Hearts bounding to each other
Forgetful of the unrelenting guns,
 Remember—Dad and Mother?

BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON


On the Sunny Side of the Street

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Wake up on the bright side... take PHILLIPS' tonight!

Start tomorrow "On the Sunny Side of the Street" even though you overindulge tonight. Especially during these busy war days the strain of too much work or hurried eating as well as over-indulgence in smoking or drinking may lead to excess acidity and cause heartburn, gas, stomach distress or restless nights.

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2. *As a pleasant, mild laxative*—Phillips' action is so gentle you can take it any time without thought of embarrassing urgency.

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You'll be "On the Sunny Side of the Street" tomorrow if you remember to take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia tonight!

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Necessity May Bring a Business Revolution

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

All Britain's social security plans are predicated on a condition of rising national income, but as yet there has been no answer as to how this rise is to be brought about. Rather, government has tended to regard the development of postwar wealth as a problem of recovering pre-war markets and industry has been preoccupied with restoring its particular profits.

The need, Mr. Layton says, is for Government to assume new responsibilities in the direction of wealth-promotion, and for industry to make a drive comparable to the effort made in the war.

Lacking this, necessity may mother a new policy of wealth.

London.

THE British Government has done the country well in the matter of White Papers. They have been issued on subjects like full employment and social insurance, education and health, and they have shown an understanding of the essential problems and a firmness of intention to solve them that are something new in orthodox government. But there is one thing lacking, and both in Westminster and in independent industrial and economic circles the demand for it is growing and will grow much more before the General Election.

The demand is for a master plan. In introducing its new social and economic programs the Government has expressly remarked the prerequisite condition of a rising national income, in which circumstance alone can the cost of the programs be borne without profound difficulty. But how is the national income to be caused to rise? That is the question which the master plan must answer.

The London *Economist* recently produced a series of articles entitled "A Policy for Wealth," and the conclusions reached there came to the heart of the problem. They may be summarized as follows:

1. Productivity per head must be increased, at the minimum, so as to double the average productivity within a generation (implying a rate of increase of 2½ per cent per annum).

2. Investment in productive equipment must be greatly speeded, so that industry is provided with the full facilities of production. (The *Economist* says "Horse-power per head=Wealth per head").

3. Restrictionism, notably by means of price-fixing and quota-fixing, must be obviated. The other side of this is that the Trade Unions must forbear to exercise their power in any direction that reduces output per hour, and should not demand shorter hours until the national postwar economic advance has reached a point where they are relevant.

4. The scientific community should be multiplied by four or five within a generation, and its association with industry should be made intimate and complete. Collaterally, industrial expenditure on scientific research should be greatly expanded.

5. The quality of industrial management should be improved.

New Govt. Duties

From this very brief summary of the conclusions of the author of this series, two things stand out. The first is that in order to implement the proposals the Government would have to assume new responsibilities in the direction of wealth-promotion. The second is that industry would itself be called upon to make the sort of effort which can only be compared with the effort made in

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Plan to Sustain Purchasing Power

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN CONNECTION with its big social insurance program, Britain is considering a plan which, it is hoped, will tend to check the development of unemployment at any time by helping to maintain the people's expenditures for goods and services at a high level. The idea is to vary periodically the amounts of the employers' and employees' social insurance contributions in accordance with the changing levels of industrial activity and employment, so that the amount paid in would rise when times were good and decline when they were becoming not so good. In the latter event, operation of the plan "would substantially augment the purchasing power in the hands of employed workers; and the additional money thus left in the hands of many millions of people would help to maintain demand for consumers' goods, thereby offsetting, at least in part, the decline in the expenditure of those who had lost their employment," says a British Government White Paper.

Under the plan the standard rate of contribution would be calculated on the basis of a forecast of the average level of unemployment. But the rate of contribution actually levelled would be higher than the standard rate when unemployment was unusually low, and less than the standard rate when unemployment was above the average. This aid to maintenance of purchasing power would reduce substantially, it is believed, the variations in total expenditure and employment, and thus act as a stabilizer of the economy.

May Vary Taxes Too

Furthermore, it is indicated that the same principle might be applied to taxation. That is, if it should be found that varying the social insurance contributions was of value in keeping employment at a high level, the Government might consider whether in good times it might increase taxation to a level higher than necessary for budget requirements, with the excess to be treated as a credit repayable to taxpayers in bad times.

This proposal to raise taxes in periods of prosperity and reduce them in depression or rather when depression was threatening, is of course an entirely sensible one. If acted upon, it would operate toward checking the development of a boom such as that of the 1920's by cutting down the public's spending power, and in the depression 1930's to support business activity and employment by giving the public purchasing power. It is also proposed in Britain that works programs by local authorities shall be coordinated by the Government and adjusted, upward or downward, in the light of the prospective employment situation. In other words, that public works projects shall be "saved up" for depression periods.

The wisdom of this is obvious, but, as we all know, it is precisely the opposite of what we have always done in the past. Our governments have spent freely in prosperous periods and sharply reduced their spending in depression. By so doing they have actually accentuated each trend. They have pushed the boom higher, increased the force of the following down movement, and deepened the valley of depression. This was silly, of course, but it does not follow that it is easy to stop being silly. Will the public be willing, in good times, to pay higher taxes than are actually needed for current requirements, in order to build a reservoir of credit against a future depression period that may never come?

Who Will Say When ?

It is the omniscience of hindsight that tells us that the late 1920's were boom years when we should have been laying up a store of nuts against the winter of the early 1930's. At the time, you may remember, we talked about a "new era of prosperity" that was never going to end, because of the social-economic benefits resulting from the progressive technical advances of industry. Would the people, possessed of shiny new automobiles, have consented to indefinite postponement of the construction of new motor highways, on the ground that there was an excess of purchasing power at that time and there might be a deficiency later? It does not seem likely. Few, if any, persons in 1929 thought they had too much purchasing power; most people wanted more. And no one then knew that the need for public spending to sustain the economy would be what it was in 1931 and 1932.

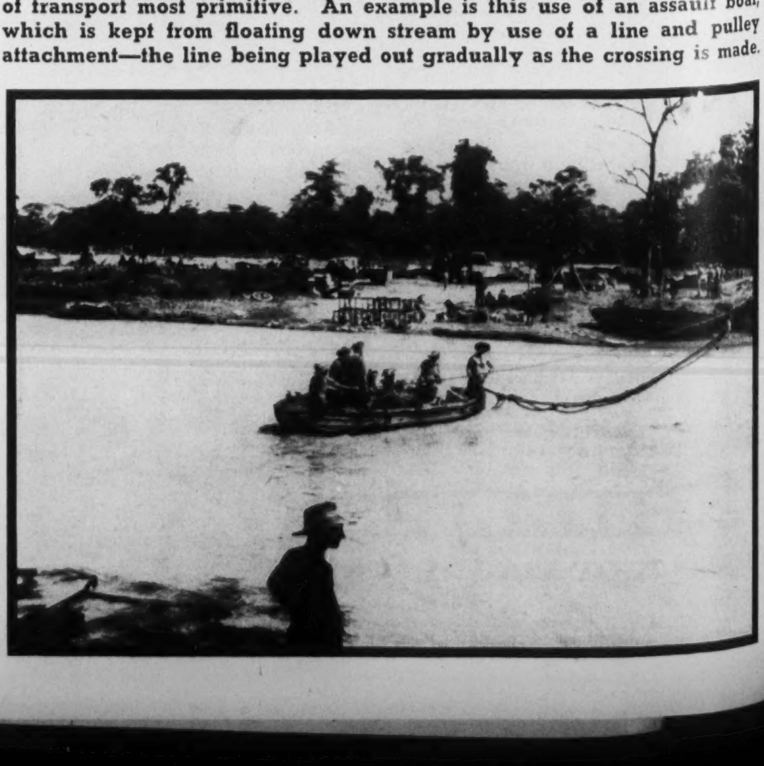
What prescient authority would determine, on behalf of the government and people, when social insurance contributions and taxation were to be increased, how much they should be increased, how long the increase should run, and conversely when and how much they should be reduced? Could that authority keep free from political pressure? Could it manage to convince the prospective beneficiaries from some planned public work, locally considered immediately necessary, of the wisdom of postponing it in order to provide work in a possible future depression? Could governments manage to refrain from using the reserve fund, when created, as a means of winning or holding votes?

However, this column is certainly not against the British plan or the working out of a similar plan for Canada. But it should be recognized that its successful operation will depend very much less on the plan itself than upon the degree of cooperation and self-restraint exercised by the public.

Chinese and British Forces "On the Road to Mandalay"

Allied troops advancing in North Burma have captured this village within 15 miles of Bhamo, important Irrawaddy river station, but before withdrawing, the Japs shattered most of the many roofed Buddhist temples. The one above completely dwarfs the American field ambulance shown in the foreground. Below: the interior of one of the many damaged temples.

Problems of supply are always very difficult in the jungle, and means of transport most primitive. An example is this use of an assault boat, which is kept from floating down stream by use of a line and pulley attachment—the line being played out gradually as the crossing is made.



this war, in terms of energy, imagination, and single-mindedness (important, that last).

Many other fundamental propositions are also involved — for instance, that the employees' organizations frame their policies to fit in with the national policy—but these are the main two.

It cannot be said, on the present evidence, that they are likely to be secured very easily. It is true that the Government has accepted, in its White Papers, great new responsibilities towards the people, but it is a major further jump to the assumption of the responsibilities, and of the power without which the responsibility is meaningless, implied in a positive program for wealth.

The problem of nationalizing sections of industry is a gnat by the side of this camel, but even the gnat has small chance of being swallowed under present governmental arrangements. Nor is there any greater likelihood, except by fortuitous chance, of industry's behaving as it should within the wealth policy.

Individual efficiency is a concern of individual companies, and in some directions it may be secured up to competitive world levels by the simple compulsion of economics. But this is a very different thing from bringing the whole productive apparatus to a new high in efficiency, and to doubling the individual productivity of workers within a generation. To do that means a unity in industrial effort that we have not so far seen in peace conditions.

Necessity may, after all, have to be the mother of the policy for wealth. The necessity is indeed already here, but it is not generally admitted. Government does not admit the need for drastic new action to increase wealth. It tends to regard the development of postwar wealth as a function of recovering pre-war export markets and reestablishing the ability to satisfy pre-war domestic requirements. Industry is preoccupied with restoring its particular profits.

But the hard, staring necessity may in fact come, and when it does it will do so in political and economic conditions that will make the sort of revolution implied in any thoroughgoing program for wealth a small thing by the side of the urgency of the need.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario Mining Recommendations Will Come Before House Soon

By JOHN M. GRANT

THAT legislation designed to implement the important recommendations of the Royal Ontario Mining Commission will be introduced in time for the next session of the Provincial Legislature, is the intimation from Hon. L. M. Frost, Minister of Mines and Provincial Treasurer. As the Minister points out, all in all the recommendations are far-reaching and it will require some time before they are fully digested by the departments affected. Action has already been taken on some of the suggestions including opening of a Mining and Metallurgical School and appointment of resident geologists at key points in Northern Ontario.

•

One of the outstanding recommendations is that favoring the drafting of a new Securities Act and the appointment of a three-man commission. In this connection Mr. Frost states it is unfortunate that a study of these recommendations by the government experts was abruptly suspended by the death of W. A. Brant, Ontario Securities Commissioner. It has been announced that the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Blackwell, who has made an exhaustive study of the recommendations, would temporarily take over the duties of the late Mr. Brant, and his attitude on future policy shall be announced in due time.

•

In emphasizing the need for taxation relief the final report stated that the mining industry in Ontario and the Dominion is facing a crisis with prompt and drastic relief from unsupportable taxation essential to its survival. Since the Federal Government receives over 75 per cent of total taxes collected annually from the metal mining industry in Ontario, it is natural to conclude that if relief is to be afforded to the industry it must logically be conceded by the Dominion Government. Mr. Frost fully agrees with the recommendation of the Commission, but also points out that the Federal Government holds the key to the whole situation, and goes on to add, "I have contacted Ottawa on the subject of mining taxes shortly after the issuance of the preliminary report of the Commission. Therefore many changes in the Ontario mines tax act are dependent on an agreement with the Dominion. We must await action from that quarter before anything can be done here. It is a very great disappointment that the Dominion Government abruptly terminated the plans which had been made for a Dominion-Provincial conference this fall. An adjustment of mining taxation was high on the agenda which was submitted by the Ontario Government."

•

Recognizing the threat to the mining industry by the present basis of taxation, directors of Broulan Porcupine Mines have suggested to shareholders that they bring to the attention of their members of Parliament at Ottawa, the importance of a more favorable taxation policy in the postwar years. They feel that an announcement of policy for postwar years should be made without delay in order that the industry will be in a position to play its part in providing employment in the years ahead. The directors state that the three-year tax-free period must be reestablished for new mines and also for present producers which have not been able to earn any worthwhile net profit from previous operations. Money expended on exploration of outside properties which prove to be failures must be allowed as a deduction from taxable profits, they claim, and should not be taxed as at present. Depletion allowances to companies and shareholders should also be increased, it is suggested.

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Volume of gold production is lower this year at the gold properties proper as well as from the base metal mines. Output from gold mines has dropped 23 per cent from 2,162,533 ounces in the first eight months of 1943 to 1,660,172 ounces in the similar period this year. Production of gold by the base metal mines has declined 15 per cent from 396,111 ounces to 335,113 ounces during the same period.

•

Substantial ore lengths are being opened up by Paymaster Consolidated Mines on the deeper levels. Up to October 27, an ore length of 1,047 feet had been developed on the 2,200-foot level, average width being

(Continued on Page 39)

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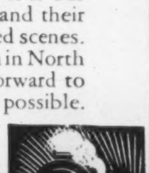
It may have been a tree-shaded village in Great Britain, or a maple-lined lane in Canada; the scent of wood smoke at sunset, or the cool odor of pine woods. Somewhere, sometime, when the war is over and peace has come, the memory of these places and things will come flooding back. Thousands of men and women whom the war took overseas *east* and *west* will thrill to the thought: "That was my home in the war years. I wonder how it looks today."

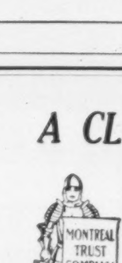
It has been the privilege and responsibility of British Railways during the war years to serve Canada's sons and daughters in Great Britain. When peace comes, it is our hope that we may again greet and serve them, and their sons and daughters, when they revisit remembered scenes.

British Railways have maintained representation in North America throughout the war period. We look forward to cooperating with you whenever and wherever possible.

British Railways



A CLAUSE THAT GUARANTEES



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W. M. B., Chateauguay, Que.—EASTERN MINING SYNDICATE sold its property in 1937 to Great Eastern Gold Mines which is still in existence and holds claims in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. The head office of this company is 412 Roy Bldg., Halifax. GALLOWAY GORDON LAKE GOLD MINES holds 350,000 shares of Argonaut Yellowknife Mines and 80,000 shares of Norseman Mines, but is not active on any property. The GOLDEN STAR MINING SYNDICATE was succeeded by Orelia Mines, on the basis of 12 pooled shares for one unit. A small mill was put on the property in 1940. It was later decided to increase the size of the mill and a contract was entered into with Goldorel Mines but this was cancelled in 1942 and the property remains inactive.

R. L. A., Windsor, Ont.—Yes, WESTERN GRAIN CO. has reported another excellent year for the fiscal period ended July 31, 1944, with operating profit at an all-time peak, total net income the best since 1929 and a substantial block of bonds retired. However, the outlook is not so favorable. The Canadian Wheat Board completed handling agreements for the current season with all the elevator companies on practically the same terms as last season; but on Sept. 30 the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Companies announced a reduction in handling charges from the Wheat Board contract rate of 3c per bushel for wheat to 1c a bushel, and reduced the buying margin on oats, barley, flax and rye a similar amount. The Alberta Pool Elevators made similar reductions on Oct. 10. Obviously, states the President, A. C. Reid, in his report to shareholders, all elevator companies were forced to meet these reductions in charges and needless to say this will result in a large reduction in operating revenue.

W. S. B., Sussex, N.B.—Some seven years ago SENECA LEBEL was merged with Teck-Kirkland Gold Mines to form Kenakott Kirkland Gold Mines on a share for share basis. I have no information of any activity for years and while the property had locational interest, as well as favorable geology, no definite ore results were reported from diamond drilling in the past. As far as I am aware the exchange of shares has not yet been made. VIC-ORE MOLYBDENITE MINES is still in existence but its molybdenite property in Quebec, on which production commenced last year, has suspended operations for the duration. It was recently reported that the company was likely to acquire a gold property.

B. H. D., Brandon, Man.—I understand that operations of CANADIAN CELANESE LTD. are being maintained this year at the high level of last year. Indeed, the problem for a long time past has not been one of securing a market for its products of fabrics and yarn, but of allocating a supply that fell far below the pressing demand from its customers. This condition promises to continue for a considerable time to come. Being well into the excess profits class, earnings this year seem likely to run close to those of 1943. Steady progress is being made on the expansion program at Drummondville, Que.,

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

War -- The Long Term Influence

BY HARUSPEX

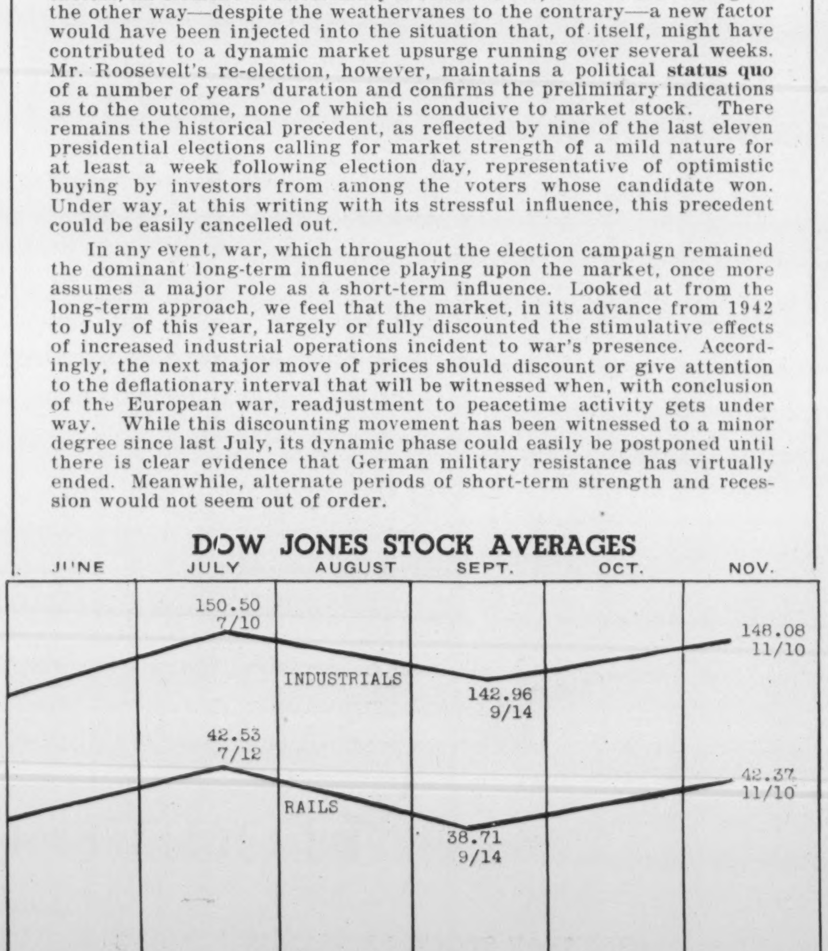
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR, NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Results of the U.S.A. elections, in the face of the polls and the betting odds favoring Mr. Roosevelt, came as no surprise to the market. Nevertheless, an element of uncertainty is removed for, had the elections gone the other way—despite the weathervanes to the contrary—a new factor would have been injected into the situation that, of itself, might have contributed to a dynamic market upsurge running over several weeks. Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, however, maintains a political **status quo** of a number of years' duration and confirms the preliminary indications as to the outcome, none of which is conducive to market stock. There remains the historical precedent, as reflected by nine of the last eleven presidential elections calling for market strength of a mild nature for at least a week following election day, representative of optimistic buying by investors from among the voters whose candidate won. Under way, at this writing with its stressful influence, this precedent could be easily cancelled out.

In any event, war, which throughout the election campaign remained the dominant long-term influence playing upon the market, once more assumes a major role as a short-term influence. Looked at from the long-term approach, we feel that the market, in its advance from 1942 to July of this year, largely or fully discounted the stimulative effects of increased industrial operations incident to war's presence. Accordingly, the next major move of prices should discount or give attention to the deflationary interval that will be witnessed when, with conclusion of the European war, readjustment to peacetime activity gets under way. While this discounting movement has been witnessed to a minor degree since last July, its dynamic phase could easily be postponed until there is clear evidence that German military resistance has virtually ended. Meanwhile, alternate periods of short-term strength and recession would not seem out of order.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government wartime programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

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CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1944, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 62 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1944, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1944.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th day of November, to the 1st day of December, 1944, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be affected through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as noted above may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

By order of the Board,

J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Canada.
7th November, 1944.

CAPITAL TRUST
CORPORATION LIMITED

PICKLE CROW

GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 31

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Saturday, December 30th, 1944, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Thursday, November 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board
G. M. HUYCKE, K.C.
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, Ont., November 13, 1944.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1944, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 62 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of November, 1944, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1944.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1944, inclusive and no Bearer Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one certificate to the Shareholder. If forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an authorized dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as noted above may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Holders of Bearer Share Warrants, who have not yet secured new talons with dividend coupons numbered 61 to 80 inclusive, are hereby notified that same are available. The talon only should be detached from the Bearer Share Warrants and presented at or forwarded to the Office of the Secretary, Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada, by registered mail (with return address clearly indicated) when a new supply of coupons bearing the same serial number as the Warrant from which the talon is detached, will be issued in exchange therefor.

By order of the Board,

J. A. NEW,
General Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario.
7th November, 1944.

where ultimately an expenditure of some $5,000,000 will provide new lines of output of plastics, chemicals and textiles. Erection of buildings and procuring of equipment is going on steadily, as determined by prevailing conditions in both directions. The company has been adequately supplied with funds by the recent financing on very favorable terms through an issue of 3½% 15-year debentures to an amount of $5,000,000. This new capital will also be utilized for the improvement and expansion of existing plant facilities as well as the erection and equipment of new plant.

R.A.J., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—With the temporary suspension of milling and the turning of full attention to development, officials of NEGUS MINES expect greater ore resources to be disclosed and have every confidence as to the future. It is hoped to be able to continue the present dividend rate. While ore reserves have not been exhausted the severe labor shortage and war conditions made it imperative that the depleted ore supply be replenished. The company has also staked or optioned a large number of additional claims in the area and these are now being diamond drilled, adding to the speculative possibilities of the shares. The No. 2 shaft is being deepened to open one and possibly two new levels below the present bottom horizon at 950 feet. It is hoped to resume milling next summer.

C. R. P., Trail, B.C.—Where did you get your information? The facts are that continuing the upward trend in profits which began last year, ELECTROLUX CORP. has reported a net profit after all charges and income taxes of $76,240 or 6 cents per share of capital stock as compared with a net profit of $50,252 or 4 cents per share for the corresponding period of 1943, $161,122 or 13 cents per share in the second quarter of 1944 and $77,297 or 6 cents per share for the first three months. The cumulative net profit for the first nine months was therefore $314,659 or 25 cents per share, well above the $133,474 or 11 cents per share reported for the like period of 1943. On Aug. 15, 1944, the company received a WPB authorization permitting production of a limited number of cleaners.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC Oil Company Limited is one of the larger of the Canadian refiners and distributors of petroleum products in the Dominion, selling its products through its own service stations and branches and through dealers. Crude oil is purchased in world markets and processed in the company's refineries in Canada. Association with Texas Corporation assures a source of supply, and the company itself is actively interested in the development of producing wells in Western Canada and Trinidad. Shipping conditions, government regulations, etc., have had their effect on operations and the excess profits tax has adversely affected profits. General improvement in conditions and relief from present rates of taxation would improve operating results. The common shares of McColl-Frontenac are selling in the lower price bracket and must be considered speculative at the present time.

The impact of the excess profits tax is apparent in the company's operating results for late years. Net profit for 1943 of $836,580 included $237,000 of refundable tax. This net was equal to 42c per share of which 28c a share was refundable tax, leaving retained net of only 14c per share. In 1942 net profits amounted to $966,945 of which $94,642 was refundable tax. The 1942 net was equal to 56c a share of which 46c was retained. The company has filed a claim to have its standard profits reviewed and finally established under the Excess Profits Tax Act. A favorable decision would improve the earnings position of the common stock. Earned surplus of $2,544,195 at December 31, 1943, was moderately above that of $2,285,637 at January 31, 1938, although in the intervening years transfers were made to inventory and depreciation reserves.

Net working capital of $9,105,470 at December 31, 1943, was a substantial improvement over that of $5,614,386 at January 31, 1938. This improvement was achieved in spite of a reduction in funded debt from $12,500,000 to $11,000,000 and in the preferred stock outstanding from $7,877,400 to $7,612,000. Cash 1938-1943 was up from $176,176 to $1,662,307 and investments from $43,451 to $647,248.

The outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, consisted of 76,120 shares of 6% cumulative preference stock of $100 par value and 900,000 common shares of no par value. The preferred stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends and callable at 105 on any dividend date on 30 days' notice. The company has the right to purchase the shares in the market for redemption at a price not exceeding 105 and a sinking fund of 10% of annual earnings available for common dividends is provided for the retirement of the senior stock.

Dividends are paid to date on the preferred stock and have been paid without interruption since issued in 1927. An initial dividend of 25c a share was paid on the common stock in January 1929 and the shares placed on an annual dividend basis of 60c per share in December 1929. This 60c rate was increased to 80c a share in June 1934 and continued on this basis to June 1937 when reduced to 40c. The 40c rate was maintained to September 1938, with no further distributions until 15c paid December 1942. A similar interim dividend was paid in January of this year.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1927 and acquired McColl Brothers Limited and Frontenac Oil Refineries Limited, and at a later date The Texas Company of Canada and Perfection Petroleum Co., Ltd. The company operates two refineries located at Toronto and Montreal East with a combined refining capacity of 32,000 bbls. of crude oil daily. Company owned fleets include tank cars, motor trucks and lake tankers. Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, controls more than 60 square miles of land in Trinidad. The 1943 production of this subsidiary amounted to 215,364 bbls. For years the company has been interested in the search for new sources of crude oil in Western Canada.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1913, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1943	9⅞	6	$0.42-a	21.8	14.3	$0.15
1942	6⅜	2¾	0.56-a	11.4	4.9	0.15
1941	5⅞	3¼	0.43	13.6	7.6	—
1940	9½	4¾	0.66-b	14.4	7.2	—
1939	9⅝	5⅜	1.05	9.2	5.0	—
1938	14	6⅛	0.38	36.8	18.7	0.30
			15.8	8.1		
				17.3		

a—Includes 28c per share refundable tax for 1943 and 10c per share 1942.
b—Company in 1940 changed date for ending fiscal year from January to December and net per share for 1940 for 11 months only.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1913	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 836,580-x	$ 966,945-x	$ 852,224	$1,057,505	$1,265,744	$ 761,657
Surplus	2,544,195	3,701,109	3,814,250	3,566,517	3,181,629	2,285,637
Current Assets	15,085,476	14,269,368	12,542,833	10,169,654	8,576,609	6,969,486
Current Liabilities	5,980,007	5,041,788	5,360,296	3,616,834	2,365,393	1,355,100
Net Working Capital	9,105,470	9,227,580	7,182,537	6,552,820	6,211,216	5,614,386
Cash	1,662,307	1,998,922	333,375	364,131	285,096	176,176
Investments	647,248	148,768	26,051	52,057	129,647	43,451
Funded Debt	11,000,000	11,300,000	11,600,000	11,900,000	12,200,000	12,500,000

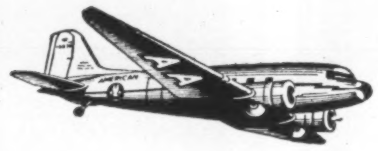
x—Includes $257,000 refundable tax 1943 and $94,642 1942.
Note—Fiscal years 1943, 1942 and 1941 ended December 31; 1940, 11 months period; 1939 and 1938 fiscal period ended January 31st following year.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto



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AND NEW YORK

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New York: $20.15, plus 15% Govt. Tax

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CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 63

TAKE NOTICE that the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per Share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ending November 30th, 1944, has been declared as Dividend No. 63, payable December 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1944.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 37

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 37, payable December 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1944.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 27

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim Dividend of 25 Cents per Share on the Outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 27, payable December 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 9th, 1944.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines Limited, payable December 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 10th, 1944.

More Widely Quoted

SATURDAY NIGHT is quoted or referred to by editors and newspapers and other periodicals in Canada on more occasions per issue than is any daily newspaper or any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Enlightening Public on Operations of Insurance Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

One fact which should not be overlooked by those engaged in a business like insurance, which is "affected with a certain public interest," is that public opinion is not fixed or stationary but is subject to change as more information is acquired.

Insurance is very sensitive to public opinion. However, the public is usually fair if furnished with the information which will enable it to easily distinguish between what is fair and what is unfair. On its record, the business as a whole merits the public approval it enjoys at the present time.

IT IS not enough that a big business such as insurance shall perform its functions adequately, though that is essential; it must also take action to convince the public of the fact. As the public divides itself into a great variety of groups by age, sex, occupation, economic status, etc., with different likes, dislikes, loyalties, prejudices, needs and desires, they must be dealt with from different angles, dependent upon what their existing opinions are and upon their ability to comprehend the information which it is sought to convey to them.

Those who have made a study of the problem of bringing about a better understanding of the insurance business realize that consideration must be given to different points of view, different ideas, different attitudes and different objectives, and that any program of public enlightenment must be carried on in a manner which will furnish information to the various sections of the population in terms which they can readily understand and which takes into account their particular viewpoints.

It is recognized that the general public is usually fair when all the facts are brought to its attention in a way which makes it easy to distinguish what is fair from what is unfair. How do the various groups into which the public is divided form their opinions and upon what do they base their judgments?

Basis of Public Opinion

As pointed out in a recent address by President Holgar J. Johnson of the Institute of Life Insurance, people base their views upon what they see, what they hear, what they read and what they experience. The headlines in the newspapers help to create attitudes, so does a bill board passed on the way to work, a motion picture, a radio program, a conversation, or a personal experience.

Public opinion, it is to be noted, is not a fixed or stationary thing; it changes with the acquisition of additional information, and is influenced by economic conditions, by periods of good business and by depressions. While the trend for several years before the war was to the Left, towards highlighting the ills of the unfortunate victims of the depression, the trend is now towards the Right as a result of the high level of employment and high wages brought about by war conditions.

That a business, especially a big business, must be constantly alert to changing public attitude is also emphasized, because the fact that it has friendly approval at present is no assurance that it will continue to have it in the future. There is little doubt that those administering the affairs of insurance companies fully realize that they are charged with the responsibility of conducting the business in such a manner that it will win and continue to win public approval, and of seeing to it that the public is kept informed as to what the business is doing in the public interest.

In this connection, Mr. Johnson referred to the need of making consistent studies for the purpose of ascertaining what the public attitudes are. As an illustration, he instanced the recent study issued under the title, "Pattern for Survival," as a result of a poll among wage-earners conducted by the research director of a well-known publishing company.

Views of Workers

This poll disclosed that wage-earners think there will be a depression and unemployment after the present war boom period; that they think of their boss as a representative of capital, and that capital makes two dollars for every one dollar of wages paid, whereas the large corporations, which are the ones most criticized, showed profits last year which ran from one cent to fifteen cents for every dollar of wages paid.

It was also shown by the poll that wage-earners don't particularly like unions but feel that they constitute the only way by which they can successfully present their case for fair treatment and adequate wages; that they don't think business as such can do very much about preventing a future period of unemployment, and, while not too enthusiastic about having the government do things for them, they think it is the only way.

It was further brought out that they do not contemplate spending much of the extra money they have made during the war, except for a home and a few capital goods, and that they are saving the rest as a backlog against the time when they won't be earning such high pay.

Study of Public Attitudes

Irrespective of what insurance men may think of these views, they are of importance to them because they are representative of a considerable section of the population. They emphasize the necessity of finding out by surveys, not guesswork, what the public thinks, and of furnishing the public with the requisite information which will enable it to form a correct judgment when the business is called upon to justify itself before the bar of public opinion.

There is therefore, as pointed out by Mr. Johnson, a need for continued study of public attitudes through surveys of public opinion, so that the business can be kept apprised of how the public regards its performance, as, perhaps, only in this way does the public have a chance to express its likes and dislikes in an organized manner; to say how well it thinks the insurance companies are, or are not, doing their job. Insurance men cannot trust their own opinions on these questions, for they are apt to be influenced by what they would like the public to think of them.

As far as the life insurance business is concerned, it has undoubtedly made great strides in recent years in bringing about a better understanding of the fundamentals of life insurance and the value of its service in the community, and in establishing the business in the public mind as a good citizen as shown by its record of fair and honorable dealing and of meeting every obligation promptly and in full over a very lengthy period.

In the fire and casualty branches of insurance, there has also been increasing recognition of the need of making the public better acquainted with the business by furnishing accurate information about its operations, rate trends, premiums, losses, expenses, profits, etc., so that the public will be less likely to be misled by so-called statistics which, by leaving out such vital items as taxes and expenses, present an entirely false picture of the results of its operations year by year or over a lengthy period of years. There is great need of enlightenment of the public with respect to the fire and casualty branches of the business.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you kindly advise us whether or not you consider the Lumbermen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia a good company in which to insure. What is its financial position so far as assets and liabilities in Canada are concerned? Is it an old-established company?

—M. P. W., Courtenay, B.C.

Lumbermen's Insurance Company, with head office at Philadelphia, Pa., and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1873, and has been operating in Canada since 1926. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit of $165,370 with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At December 31,

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Do not take the risk of having your war securities misplaced, stolen or burned:

VICTORY BONDS—For 10¢ per $100 per annum—minimum charge 25¢—we will keep your bonds in our vaults, clip the coupons and credit the amounts to your savings account.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES—You can place your certificates in our vaults until they mature. Charge for the full 7½ years: 10¢ for a $5 certificate, up to $1 for a $500 certificate.

Borrow, if necessary on your Victory Bonds as security, rather than sell them. We will make you a loan to protect your investment.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Up-to-date Banking for Industry and Workers
A 230

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY
Since 1889
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO
BUSINESS IN FORCE OVER $200,000,000

Established 1809
CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY
THE
HALIFAX
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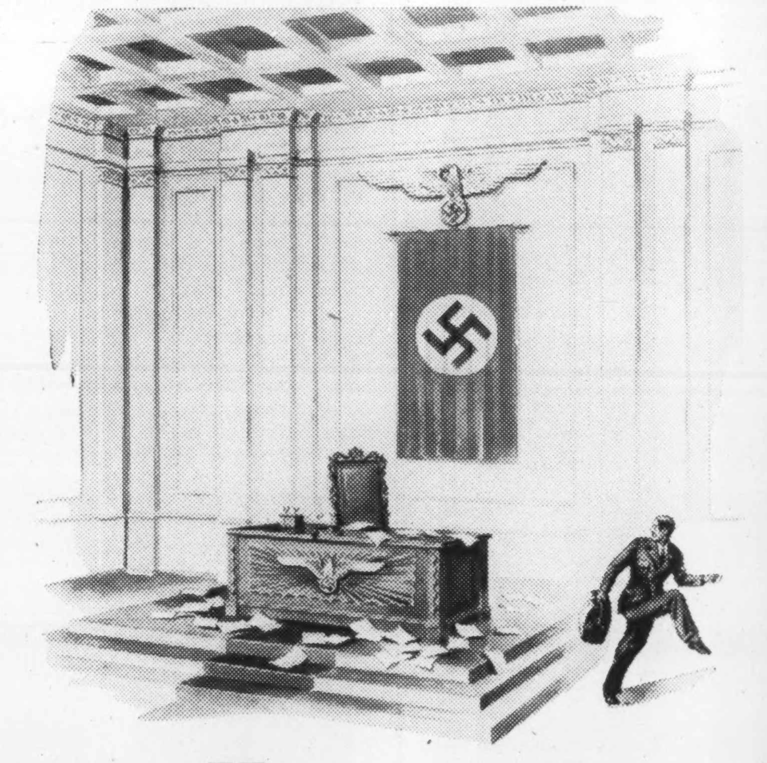
Cash Capital—$2,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.
Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



When Hitler steps down
will your Credit Loss *step up?*

HITLER'S exit will be the best news in a lifetime . . . but for some, bad news will follow Germany's surrender.

Many companies whose credit seemed beyond question may suddenly find themselves unable to pay what they owe. And right there is a demonstration of why your business needs credit insurance ***now . . . to protect you against sudden changes which can affect your customers' ability to pay after shipments are made.***

Credit Insurance ***guarantees*** payment of your accounts receivable. It guarantees, ***for the uncertain future,*** that abnormal and unpredictable credit losses will not impair your working capital . . . or your credit . . . or your profits. In short, it gives you certainty in place of uncertainty.

Your credit manager investigates, appraises and controls credits on all accounts as usual. Credit insurance supplements his work and fortifies his judgment . . . by protecting you against credit losses caused by developments after (or undiscovered before) goods are shipped.

Manufacturers and jobbers in over 150 lines of business carry credit insurance. You need it too. For further information, write to one of the Canadian offices listed below or to our Head Office. Head Office address: American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Dept. 53, First National Bank Building, Baltimore-2, Md., U.S.A.

J. F. McFadden
President

51st Year
AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1893 1944

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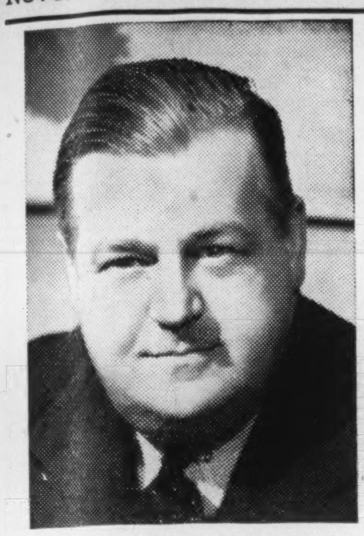
American
Credit Insurance
Pays You When Your Customers Can't

OFFICES IN TORONTO, MONTREAL AND SHERBROOKE



J. WILLIAM HORSEY, President of Dominion Stores Ltd., who recently announced the introduction of a pay-as-you-go pension plan, ensuring the company's employees of an income of 30 per cent of their salary after retirement. The plan provides for employees' contributions at the rate of three per cent of their salaries, plus an equal contribution by the company, beginning when the employee has completed 15 years' continuous service.

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Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or
Broker as you would
your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
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THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

$1,575,725.00
DIVIDENDS RETURNED TO
POLICYHOLDERS IN 1943

These savings are made possible by the careful selection of owners who will co-operate in the prevention of fire.

If you are not already participating, enquire today.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

1943, its total assets in this country were $203,829, while its total liabilities in the Dominion amounted to $80,858, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $122,971. The company is in a strong financial position and policyholders are amply protected. All claims are readily collectable.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Some time ago I saw it stated in your paper that Government Annuities purchased since June, 1940, were taxable. I had been reading "Your Income Tax" by A. R. McMichael, F.C.A., and noticed that interest *only* is subject to tax with respect to certain annuities issued by life insurance companies. Naturally I supposed that only the interest portion of a Government Annuity would be taxed. This supposition, of course, is entirely wrong, as the total income from the annuity is taxed as if it was all interest income. The purchase of annuities involves the outlay of large sums of money. Often the annuitant never gets back as much money as he pays in. In such cases he receives no interest whatever, and the so-called income tax is a straight levy on capital. You have done fine work in informing the public that annuities are taxable. I'd like to see you go a little farther and explain that both principal and interest are taxable in the case of Government Annuities, while in the case of ordinary investments the interest only is taxed. The public should have this information.

—S. D. J., North Battleford, Sask.

On several occasions we have pointed out in our columns in answering inquiries that the entire income from Government annuities purchased since June 25, 1940, is subject to Income Tax, and not only that part which represents return of interest. We have also expressed the opinion that to make subject to income tax that part of any annuity, whether issued by the government or other institution, which represented the return of principal was unsound and unjustifiable. In support of such taxation, it has been said that Great Britain followed the same practice. But that, of course, does not make it any the more justifiable, as such taxation is in reality a levy on capital.

A distinction for purposes of taxation is made between a life annuity, which provides an income as long as an annuitant lives, and a term annuity or annuity certain, which provides an income for a definite number of years only, and which is subject to income tax only to the extent of the interest element included in each annuity payment. As there is no difficulty in ascertaining the interest element in a life annuity any more than in a term annuity, there would seem to be no sound reason for this distinction. The government issues life annuities only, while the insurance companies issue both life and term annuities.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

55 inches and the grade .25 oz. A length of 850 feet has been developed on the 2,325-foot level; length of 1,052 feet on the 2,450-foot level, and a length of 1,080 feet on the 2,575-foot level, width and grade in each case being about the same as on the 2,200-foot horizon. Development has just nicely started on the 2,700, 2,825 and 2,950-foot levels. A dividend of one cent per share will be paid January 9, 1945.

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A dividend of five cents per share will be paid December 15 by MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, which amount is similar to the interim payment last December. Due to the serious labor situation only 124,353 tons of ore were treated in the fiscal year ended September 30, for a recovery of $1,586,382, as against 208,218 tons in the previous year and production of $2,352,840. Grade last year, however, was higher at $12.76, the previous average having been $11.30. A new and promising shoot of ore was recently reported opened up in lateral work on the sixth level. The ore occurs to the north of No. 1 shaft and was encountered in crosscutting to test a series of diamond drill hole intersections. Development of the four new levels from No. 1 shaft has been retarded by the manpower scarcity.

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At Louvicourt Goldfields property in the Bourlamaque-Louvicourt area of Quebec, drill hole No. 25, the most westerly completed, has established continuous ore sections for a distance of 800 feet. This hole encountered five vein sections, of which the principal one returned 26 feet of core assaying $9.62 gold. The indicated width of the ore length is 13 feet and the grade about $7. Ten holes, placed at 100-foot intervals, have proven the ore zone to have a length of 1,000 feet with both ends open. A further 800 feet of favorable structure is indicated by the magnetometer anomaly which this drilling is based upon.

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To protect geological features which are considered promising, De Santis Porcupine Mines has purchased outright two adjoining McManus claims. About 4,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed by De Santis and exploration is continuing of a wide mineralized zone with the hope of disclosing new ore possibilities of sufficient importance to resume development once restrictions are removed. Since the mill was closed down two years ago the company has improved its financial position. Authorized capital was increased to 4,000,000 shares and close to 1,100,000 remain in the treasury. The only indebtedness is $41,425 the balance of the original option and this is payable out of production.

Simcoe Gold Mines will distribute a second 1944 dividend of 1½ cents a share on December 15. The total of three cents for the year is half of that paid last year. Net earnings for the nine months ending Sept. 30 were $199,560, equal to 4.3 cents per share, compared with $215,562 or 4.6 cents in the comparable period of 1943.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL . . . Fraser D. Reid, well-known consulting mining engineer, is the new president of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines . . . The annual western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Vancouver this week is expected to have six or seven Provincial Ministers of Mines in attendance, including Hon. L. M. Frost from Ontario and Hon. J. Robinson of Quebec . . . Robert E. Dye, for the past nine years assistant general manager of Dome Mines will become general manager March 1st, 1945, when the resignation of J. H. Stovell takes effect. Mr. Stovell will remain as managing director of the company and its subsidiaries. He will continue as vice-president and director.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry Number C 984 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Earthquake Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which they are already registered.

F. B. DALGLEISH, Chief Agent.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry Number C 985 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Earthquake Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which they are already registered.

F. B. DALGLEISH, Chief Agent.

The
Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon,
Winnipeg and Montreal.

THE *fight* against V.D.
is a family affair . . .

A laughing couple, dodging showers of rice . . . fireside . . . garden . . . chubby babies . . .

These are scenes we know and like, because they're part of our lives . . . because they spell happiness . . . contentment.

But we know that these things don't "just happen." They have to be worked for, lived for. Protected, too, because of ever-present dangers which may spoil them.

Venereal Disease is a spoiler. In a cold, relentless way it can kill infants, rob the home of its breadwinner, cripple, destroy. These are not mere possibilities. THEY HAPPEN . . . RIGHT HERE IN CANADA!

But, these things should never happen. They can be prevented.

Young men and women can safeguard their future happiness together by *making sure before marriage* that V.D. will not blight their plans. A medical examination, including a blood test for syphilis, is a protection no couple can afford to pass up.

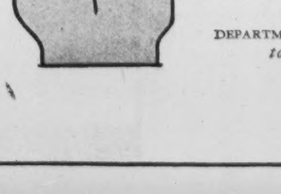
The expectant mother, too, may *know for sure* that her baby will be all she dreamed of. Syphilis in the expectant mother rarely shows outward signs, and it is no respecter of persons. An early check-up by her doctor, including a blood test, is a most essential, yet simple, first step in protecting her baby's health.

Nor must the breadwinner neglect his part. The security of the home depends upon his ability to work regularly and efficiently. Unsuspected syphilis, striking in middle life, may make the head of the home unable to provide for his family. It is wise to KNOW FOR SURE in time. Industrial medical examinations should include a routine *confidential* blood test.

A blood test should not be looked upon as something unusual. It should be regarded for what it is . . . a normal safeguard of health, security and happiness.

Invest a few minutes of your time in ASSURANCE.

FIGHT VD ON THE 4 SECTOR FRONT



For *all* the facts about VD write your Provincial Department of Health for the new, free booklet "VICTORY OVER DISEASE"

Sponsored by
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
to further Canada's fight against VD.

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Frank Cotton Report Alarming to Britons

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

The report of the British Cotton Mission which visited the United States and discovered that by comparison British methods were very inefficient has shaken up opinion in England. While some argue that Lancashire's cotton is mainly high-quality, luxury production, not suited to more advanced mechanization, the bulk of the industry must vastly improve its mechanical efficiency.

London.

THE Report of the Cotton Mission which Great Britain sent to the United States came as a bombshell to placid opinion, and its reverberations show no sign of diminution.

The object of the visit was to discover how Britain stood in relation to the U.S. in the matter of production per man hour in the cotton industry. Costs did not really enter into the question, though the problem of proposing changes in the British cotton industry clearly could not rigidly exclude them when it should come to taking practical measures. Nor were the questions of quality and markets relevant to the examination in the first place, though they also would evidently require close consideration in any program for modernization. The Mission was composed of experts, and at their head was Sir Frank Platt, the Cotton Controller, so that its findings were backed with unquestionable and disinterested authority.

The conclusion reached was that, by comparison with American production, British methods were startlingly inefficient. In spinning, British production per man-hour was less than American by 18 to 49 per cent; in weaving, by 56 to 67 per cent. Larger percentages applied in other departments.

The corollary is that British labor requirements are from 22 to 98 per cent greater than American in spinning, and from 129 to 203 per cent in weaving. This is a very serious position.

Mechanically Far Superior

The Mission points, not to any inferiority in the individual skill of British operatives, or to any marked superiority in American management (though it is strongly implied that management in Lancashire has done its job less than adequately), but to the vastly superior mechanical efficiency of American industry. One fact suffices to make the point:—in the United States conversion from the non-automatic to the automatic loom was progressing strongly in 1914, and now automatic looms cover 95 per cent of the industry; whereas in Britain they cover no more than 5 per cent. It is as though a new industrial revolution had embraced American production and passed Great Britain by.

Lancashire is left in no doubt. By the side of this Report, all the spate of talk about postwar development that had previously engaged cotton men in strong argument pales into insignificance. The job now is to mechanize.

It has been argued since the Report appeared that its conclusions should not be taken too much to heart because the future of Lancastrian production is anyway with quality goods whose production is ill-attuned to the most modern processes of mechanization, and that no action could economically be undertaken at the production end without a complementary action at the marketing end to ensure that increased production could be absorbed.

In part, this is true. It is true that to the extent that Lancashire's production is high-quality, luxury production, the simple lesson of the Report does not wholly apply. But in the main the argument cannot be sustained. It is no more than assumption that in the future high-quality production must constitute the bulk of Lancashire's contribution to the world market, and it is, in the context of the vast possibilities which will open up in the Far East, a defeatist and reactionary assumption.

Even if it were granted, the fact remains that there is still the bulk business in standard lines for the quantity trade to consider. It is obvious enough that British production in this sphere could not compete with American in the postwar, and it is not an exaggerated pessimism to say that only determined action can prevent the literal atrophy of this side of the British industry.

It follows that the scale on which Lancashire attempts to bring its production per man-hour up to the American level depends upon the assessment of where its future mainly lies. But whatever this assessment, it is self-evident that the need to prepare, financially and operatively, for an increase in the mechanization of the industry over a broad base is immediate.

Profound Change Needed

The Report goes into some detail on what is required, and its recommendations are as far-reaching as the need is urgent. Technique and equipment, staffing and management, wages and the conditions of labor, are all involved in a profound rearrangement amounting to something like a revolution. If such measures are not undertaken the Lancashire industry cannot survive, in competent opinion, "even in its present shrunken state."

It is no longer realistic to discuss purely Lancastrian opinion on the subject of the industry. The issues are now seen to be national, for the very survival of a major contributor to British overseas trade is at stake. Perhaps some comfort may be got from this fact, which suggests the possibility of strong influence from outside being brought to bear on the Lancastrian problem.

POST-WAR PLANNING!

Strong English Financial concern wishes to contact manufacturers whose lines are suitable for post-war production in Great Britain. Particular interest exists for products which are considered in Europe to be semi-luxury like ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, certain HOUSEHOLD GOODS, etc. Production and marketing will be arranged and financed by above concern either on a royalty basis or by purchase of patents. For further details contact:

ENGLISH TRANSCONTINENTAL LTD.
EXPORT MERCHANTS
324 Board of Trade Bldg., MONTREAL
AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

Where's Joe?

Gone to get Cigarettes for our Fighting Men!

A cigarette is such a little thing, just a pinch of tobacco and a scrap of paper, but to a fighting man it is complete relaxation, the needed break for tense nerves, a supreme enjoyment.

On the return from "the target for to-night", or after tense moments of life or death, danger and suffering, a cigarette provides a sense of deep satisfaction that nothing else can give.

That's why we, every one of us, should make it an obligation to contribute regularly to the cigarette funds for our fighting men overseas.

Won't you do *your* part?

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BREWERY — MONTREAL

LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR

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